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Wilmington Journal.

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Good Friday—A Hymn.

BY REV. WM. H. PLATT.

[illegible] words of Jesus, "It is finished." John 19. 30.

"It is finished"
God the Son proclaims;
It is finished,
It is finished
Spirits dark complain.

"It is finished"
Thrills the gazing throng;
It is finished,
It is finished
Swells the angels' song.

"It is finished"
Midst the quakings dread:
It is finished,
It is finished
Shout the rising dead.

"It is finished"
Jesus's life divine;
It is finished,
It is finished,
[illegible] the hopes of Time.

"It is finished"
[illegible] begun;
It is finished,
It is finished
[illegible] great work is done."

The Rain.

[illegible] the clouds are weeping,
[illegible] tears of falling rain;
[illegible] the wind was sobbing,
[illegible] was throbbing,
[illegible] burst of pain.

[illegible] of the forest
[illegible] arms to and fro;
[illegible] branches quivered,
[illegible] around was shivered,
[illegible] thrilling woe.

[illegible] of some anguish
[illegible] writhing pain;
[illegible] on the morrow
[illegible] up from her sorrow,
[illegible] for the rain.

[illegible] of verdure springing
[illegible] and strength and light;
[illegible] is swelling,
[illegible] in them dwelling
[illegible] to our sight.

[illegible] with sobbing,
[illegible] have ceased to weep;
[illegible] repeats the story,
[illegible] glory,
[illegible] dreamless sleep.

[illegible] songs with sorrow,
[illegible] by our fears;
[illegible] better, purer,
[illegible] heaven is surer,
[illegible] discipline of tears.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

A Beautiful Tribute.

[illegible] has always been prolific in statesmen, [illegible] and poets. She gave to the Confederate [illegible] more than her share of genius and of greatness. [illegible] of her brave and generous sons fought [illegible] the South, but the battle was an un[illegible] as their own. Prominent among these [illegible] was Pat Cleburne. His courage [illegible] the age of chivalry. No man ever left a [illegible] name more unsullied than did Cleburne, in all that constitutes high [illegible] integrity of character. The [illegible] and temptations never swerved his [illegible]. We have been led to these remarks [illegible] the following beautiful tribute to the [illegible] Cleburne, which may be seen on his [illegible]. They were written by Miss Naomi Hayes, [illegible] Tennessee.

[illegible] parted chieftan!
[illegible] sends forth a wail,
[illegible] country sad laments thee,
[illegible] thro' Death's dark vale.

[illegible] softly o'er him!
[illegible] with gentle breath,
[illegible] the peaceful slumberer—
[illegible] sleeps the sleep of death.

[illegible] tears of sadness
[illegible] hearts thou'st nobly won;
[illegible] will never cease to cherish
[illegible] thou hast done.

THE FREEDMEN AND THE CIVIL COURTS.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Raleigh, N. C., April 4, 1866.

D. G. Fowle, Esq.,

Sir: I have learned, with pain, that, by [illegible] of the County Court of this County, freedmen have been sentenced to be publicly whipped. [illegible] cases of white men charged with larceny [illegible] crimes are for the most part reserved [illegible] by military commission, and as no U. S. [illegible] can inflict the punishment of whipping, it is [illegible] that unjust discrimination against the negro race will be the result. I therefore request that [illegible] penalties be suspended, until orders are issued by the Department Commander, or by Gen. [illegible] to both of whom the matter has been referred.

Very Respectfully,
E. WHITTLESEY,
Ass't Comm'r.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1866.

E. Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner:

Your communication of this date has just received. The Court of which I am the presiding officer is the Superior Court of Law, and [illegible] County Court. There has been "no unjust discrimination made against the negro race" [illegible] adjudications. During the past week, in [illegible] county, one white man (and no negro) [illegible] whipped, after being convicted by a jury of [illegible]. During this week, two negroes have been [illegible] for the same offence.

[illegible] have already consulted with the Commanding [illegible] of this Department, and have been informed by him, that whilst he does not approve [illegible] punishment by whipping, which is inflicted [illegible] in larceny cases, yet that there will be no [illegible] upon the part of the authorities of the [illegible] States Government, so long as the law is [illegible] administered by our courts to whites [illegible] blacks alike. If white men, arrested by [illegible] Freedmen's Bureau and held for trial before Courts of Military Commission for larceny [illegible] not as severely punished as negroes before the Courts of Justice in North Carolina, the [illegible] can be removed, by yielding to our courts [illegible] jurisdiction in all such cases.

[illegible] Attorney General informs me that there are [illegible] against freedmen for larceny upon [illegible] to be tried this week, but if there [illegible] I would not, at your request, stay the execution of the laws of North Carolina until I had [illegible] officially informed that the Commanding [illegible] of the Department of North Carolina had [illegible] from the position which he has heretofore [illegible].

Very Respectfully,
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Judge Sup. Ct. Law.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1866.

General Ruger, Commd'g Dep't N. C.

General: I enclose for your inspection a copy [illegible] communication, this day received from Col. Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner, together [illegible] my reply.

You are aware of the disposition which has been shown by our Courts to avoid any conflict with [illegible] military authorities, and I have already expressed to you the necessity which exists for the [illegible] of parties guilty of Larceny, and the great evil which would result to the country at large, from our Courts of Justice being rendered inefficient and powerless by the interference of the military authorities.

I am, General,
Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
DAN'L G. FOWLE,
Judge Sup. Ct. of Law.

Gen. Ruger receipted for this letter, but made no reply in writing.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Raleigh, N. C., April 5th, 1866.

D. G. Fowle, Esq., Judge Superior Court of Law.

Sir: Your communication of the 4th inst. is received. By again reverting to my letter you will perceive that I made no complaint that any civil Court had made "unjust discrimination against the negro race in its adjudications." My statement was that under existing orders requiring certain white criminals to be tried by Military Commission and permitting certain colored criminals to be tried by civil Courts, the "*result* would be unjust discrimination, &c.," since no U. S. Court can punish by whipping.

I said nothing about the comparative severity of different modes of punishment.

You say further that "if white men arrested by the Freedmen's Bureau and held for trial before Courts of Military Commission for larceny are not as severely punished as negroes before the Courts of Justice in North Carolina, the injustice can be removed by yielding to our Courts the exclusive jurisdiction in all such cases."

I am happy to avail myself of the occasion which this remark furnishes to ask if, in your opinion, the civil Courts can receive the testimony of colored witnesses against white men accused of larceny or other crimes. If by the recent legislation negroes are restored to common law rights, and no distinction will hereafter be made on account of race or color, the chief difficulty in the way of "yielding the exclusive jurisdiction" is in my judgment removed.

Very respectfully,
E. WHITTLESEY,
Assistant Commissioner.

Raleigh, April 5th, 1866, 8 o'clock P. M.

Col. E. Whittlesey, Ass't Com'r.

Sir: Yours of this date was not received until half an hour ago, because of my attendance upon Court until that hour.

If your note of the 4th was not intended to institute a comparison as to the "severity of different modes of punishment," and to charge, that "unjust discrimination against the negro race will be the result," because, by the laws of North Carolina, "freedmen had been sentenced to be publicly whipped by our Courts, whereas "no U. S. Court can inflict the punishment of whipping," and that "white men charged with larcency and other crimes are for the most part reserved for trial by Military Commission" and therefore not whipped, then I misapprehended your meaning.

You have not been charged with saying that unjust discriminations against the negro race have been made "by the adjudictions of our Courts." I have merely called your attention to the fact that no such discriminations have been made, and cited you to the proof. Unless such discrimination is made, there is no reason why our Courts, administered according to the rules of the Common Law, so far as negroes are concerned, permitting them to introduce every witness white or black, who knows any thing important for the defence, should be excluded from trying offences committed by negroes, because "under existing orders certain white criminals" are "to be tried by Milmitary Commission."

As you disclaim intending to complain, "that any civil Court had made unjust discrimination against the negro race in its adjudications," and as it is your duty to see that justice is done the negro race, the inference is, that experience has satisfied you that there has been no such discrimination.

I deem it right and proper to state, that our people, whom I believe to be sincerely desirous of discharging faithfully their duties to the United States Government, and whose character for honesty and impartiality in the jury box has almost passed into a proverb, feel accutely the degradation to which they have been subjected, in being held amenable for criminal offences, to a tribunal, established in violation of the fundamental principles of Magna Charta, guaranteeing to every freeman a trial by jury, and awarded punishment, in many instances, by men totally unversed in the laws, which they have assumed to administer. In regard to the question propounded as to the admission of negro evidence against white persons, I presume that you are not aware that a Judge is never expected to express an opinion in advance, upon a question that may soon be brought before him for judicial decision. I fell, however, justified in saying, that if the chief difficulty in the way of yielding the exclusive jurisdiction in criminal matters to our Courts, consists in the apprehension that any unjust discrimination against the negro race would be made in regard to the right to testify, such apprehension ought to be removed, by the recent act to which you refer, in as much as by sec. 9th it is declared, that whenever matters relating to freedmen shall be fully committed to the Courts of this State, "That persons of color, not otherwise incompetent, shall be capable of bearing evidence in all controversies at law and in equity, where the rights of persons or property of persons of color shall be put in issue and would be concluded by the judgment or decree of Court; and also in pleas of the State where the violence, fraud, or injury alleged shall be charged to have been done by or to persons of color. In all other civil and criminal cases such evidence shall be deemed inadmissible unless by consent of the parties to the record."

As this provision extends to negroes "all common law rights" in every possible contingency in which their rights of person or property shall be put in issue, I trust that your influence will be exerted for the purpose of putting an end to that unusual and irritating tribunal, which has been established for the trial of freedmen, and yet entirely ignores that foundation stone of Anglo-Saxon Liberty, to-wit: Trial by Jury, and which our people believe not unfrequently makes unjust discrimination against the white race and in favor of the negro.

If not permitting negroes to testify, in cases affecting white persons alone, where the parties interested refuse to consent to their being admitted as witnesses, is to be considered a reason for interference with the administration of the Laws of North Carolina, all right-minded citizens will hail with delight the coming of that hour, in which a tribunal, thus perpetuated, shall be numbered with the things that were.

Very Respectfully,
DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Judge Sup. Ct. of Law.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Raleigh, N. C., April 7, 1866.

D. G. Fowle, Esq.,
Judge Sup. Court of Law,

Sir:—Your communication of the 5th inst., was received last evening. I regret that it is not consistent with your duty to express an opinion upon the question propounded in my note as to the admission of negro testimony against white persons, for, were the uncertainty on this point removed, I could suggest to the Commissioner of this Bureau, such changes in the orders under which we now act, as might possibly lead to satisfactory settlement of the question of jurisdiction. I trust an occasion may soon be given for a judicial decision which will leave no doubt as to the status of the negro.

It does not become me to enter into any discussion of the character of military tribunals established by the United States Government, as I am no more responsible for their existence than I am for the condition of the country where their jurisdiction has been deemed necessary.

Thanking you for your patience and courtesy, and sorry to have given you so much trouble,

I remain,
Yours, very respectfully,
E. WHITTLESEY,
Assistant Commissioner.

The Civil Rights Bill as it Passed Both Houses of Congress and Repassed over the President's Veto.

SECTION 1. That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and shall have the same right in every State and Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be sued, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as are enjoyed by white citizens; and shall be subject to like punishment, pain and penalties, and to none other; any law, statute, ordinance, regulation for custom to the contrary nothwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to punishment, pains and penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by the reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunal of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State Court against any such person for any cause whatsoever civil or criminal, or any other person, any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses or wrong done or committed by value or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases approved March 3, 1863, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adopted to the object or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against the law, the common law as modified and changed by the constitution and statues of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or caiminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended, and govern the said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. That the district attorneys, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hreby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such of the United States Territorial Courts as by this act have cognizance of the offence; and with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States from time to time to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act.

SEC. 5. That said commissioners shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively; in term time and vacation, upon satisfactory proof being made, to issue warrants and precepts for arresting and bringing before them all offenders against the provisions of this act, and on examination discharge, admit to bail, or commit them for trial, as the facts may warrant.

SEC. 6. And such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the power and duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act when to them directed, and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall on conviction thereof be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence; and the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, one or more suitable persons from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, and the person so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the by-standers of a *posse comitatus* of the proper county or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to ensure a faithful observance of the clause of the constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 7. That any person who shall knowingly and wrongfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other persons charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrants or process may have been issued; or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting, as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other persons legally authorized, as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whom a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall for either of said offences be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisment not exceeding six months by indictment before the District Court of the United States for the District in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

8. That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be all lowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in al cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars, in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act, shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner, as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them—such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing food and lodgings during his detention and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the court of justice within the proper district or county, as near as practicable and paid out of the Treasury of the United States, on the certificate of the district judge within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as a part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 9. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the Judge, Marshall and District Attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act, and it shall be the duty of every Judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such persons as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval force of the United States or of the militia as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 11. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

STATE NEWS.

MILITARY.—We learn, from the *Progress*, that Maj. Carr, brevet Colonel U. S. Cavalry, is in command of this post, having relieved the late commandant, Col. R. K. Miller, 128th Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

The troops stationed here comprise Light Battery E., U. S. Artillery; companies A. and B., of the 8th Regiment U. S. Regular Infantry, and companies A and G, of 5th U. S. Cavalry, with Co. A, 28th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.—*Sentinel.*

CASE OF MAJ. GEE.—We learn that the plea to the jurisdiction of the Court entered by Col. Holland, Counsel for the defence, on Monday, has been over-ruled by the Commission, and that the trial will be proceeded with.—*Sentinel.*

IMMIGRATION.—There will be a meeting of the citizens to-day at recess of Court to mature some plan to induce immigration to this section. In view of the importance of the object, we trust it will be fully attended. A number of gentlemen will address the meeting.—*Charlotte Times, 10th.*

SNOW AGAIN.—The weather, since Saturday last, has been turning colder, and this morning we had a slight fall of snow. Vegetation, generally, will be greatly affected by the extreme cold for this season of the year. Fruit may be said to be totally destroyed in this section.—*Charlotte Guardian, 9th.*

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at half past 11 o'clock, was traced to the kitchen in rear of Julius Lewis' residence, corner of Broad and Metcalf streets.—The fire was extinguished after a portion of the roof was burned. Loss light.—*Newbern Times.*

FELL DEAD.—One Mr. F. Seveller, living on East Front street, arose from his bed on Sunday morning as usual, about four o'clock in the morning, and fell dead on the floor almost instantly.—The physician decided that he came to his death by a sudden determination of blood to the head.—*Newbern Times.*

A gentleman just from a visit to Morehead City informs us that there were three whales captured last week, their size varying from 50 to 75 feet long. An experienced whaler estimates their value at about seven thousand dollars each. Morehead has certainly, "*struck ile.*"—*Newbern Commercial.*

RALEIGH GAS COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh Gas Company, C. B. Root, Esq., was elected President, and Col. W. E. Anderson Secretary and Treasury.

An eruption called "swine pox" has made its appearance in Milton, N. C. Several persons have die of the disease.

DIRECT TAXES COLLECTED DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1866.—The payments of the direct tax under the act of August 5, 1861, for the first quarter of 1866, ending March 31, were as follows: Virginia, $22,270 17; North Carolina, $37 310; South Carolina, $10,297 45; Tennessee, $40,000; Arkansas, $15,230. Total, $125,107 62.

THE CASE OF MAJ. GEE.—On Tuesday, the Judge Advocate made his argument before the Commission against the motion of the accused to quash the proceedings, and read an order from the War Department to suspend the mustering out of certain officers detailed to sit in the Commission, which order being dated subsequent to the President's proclamation, was paramount to an order to continue the trial, because whatever is done by any one of the Departments is an order from the President in legal contemplation.

The Court after consultation, decided against the motion, and the prosecution proceeded to the examination of witnesses.

On yesterday the prisoner sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge Fowle, of the Superior Court Bench, which was served on Gen. Ruger, Commanding the Department of North Carolina, to have Maj. Gee before him on Saturday next.—The matter will then be decided whether the trial before the Military Commission shall continue, a trial be had before a civil Court, or Major Gee be set at liberty.—*Standard 12th.*

CONFEDERATE MONEY BELT.—In Barnum's Museum, New York, is on exhibition, "a rebel's money belt, found on a battlefield;" so reads the inscription; and on the belt is written, "Capt. W. Whitaker, 67th N. C. State Troops." There are a few Whitakers in Wake, Halifax, and some other counties of the State, and perhaps this belt belongs to some of them.

SUICIDE.—Col. L. C. Clayton, of Buncombe County, committed suicide, at his own home, recently, while his family were at Church. He had been depressed in mind for some time, on account of loss of property by Gen. Stoneman's troops.

NORTH CAROLINA SIXES.—There was sale of 88,000 in old N. C. Sixes at the Exchange Board, in New York, on the 9th, at 84½.

Rev. A. W. Cummings, having accepted the Presidency of the Female College at Spartanburg, S. C., has withdrawn from Editorial connection with the Asheville *News.*

The "*Eagle*" states that a Cotton Factory is about to be established in Louisburg.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.—We are glad to learn, that the male school under the charge of M. S. Davis, Esq., is in a highly prosperous condition.

POST OFFICE AT AUBURN.—We are glad to learn that the post office at Auburn, Wake County, has been opened, J. G. Andrews, P. M.

ADJUTANT GENERAL.—We are pleased to learn that Governor Worth has appointed Colonel John A. Gilmer, Jr., of Guilford County, Adjutant General of the State. This is an excellent selection. Colonel Gilmer will bring to the discharge of the duties of the office a ripe experience in military details.—*Sentinel.*

[Colonel Gilmer is the son of the Hon. John A. Gilmer of Greensboro', and during the war was severely wounded at the Battle of Bristoe Station, October, 1863. He was Colonel of the 27th N. C. T., Cook's Brigade, Heth's Division.—JOURNAL.]

The Keowee (Pickens, S. C.) *Courier* learns that Colonel Thomas Miller, of Henderson County, N. C., was shot in the vicinity of Wolf Creek, in that District, on Monday evening last, as he was on his way to Walhalla. He lingered until Tuesday night, when he died of his wounds.

The ladies of the different churches and the teachers of the sabbath schools in Salisbury are requested to attend at the Presbyterian Session Room this afternoon at 4 o'clock, to make arrangements for the Sabbath School celebration in May.—*Salisbury Old North State.*

THE 13TH OF APRIL.—This day twelve months ago the armies of Gen. Sherman entered the city of Raleigh. Our quiet streets this Spring morning present a very different appearance from what they did on *that* memorable morn, when they were literally blocked up by the immense hosts in blue, and when excitement, apprehension and sadness were visible upon almost every countenance. Our people, recognizing at the time the fact that the cause for which they had contended was lost, showed every disposition to acquiesce, not gladly, but sincerely, in the result. Twelve months have passed,—they have fulfilled every requirement that was demanded of them; and that they are not this day fully restored to all their constitutional relations is no fault of their's.—*Sentinel.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, whose opinion seems to be concurred in by the Washington letter-writers generally, says:

The Supreme Court having adjourned, trials by court martial having been abandoned, and there being no present probability of convicting Davis before a civil court, the President, it is freely rumored, has about concluded to order his release on parole. Mr. Stephens is reported to have expressed the conviction that he would be "released," and as Mr. S. has just held a long interview with the President, it is not unlikely but what he is foreshadowing the event.

In this connection I will say that a most important argument, covering eighty printed pages, has been received by the President from London, in which are set forth the reasons why Davis cannot be convicted in any court of the crime of treason. The ground gone over dates from the foundation of the Government—includes the "Rights of the States" as then understood—the action of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Massachusetts, and the States in accepting the Constitution, and the opinions of Washington, Fisher Ames, Hamilton, Webster, Ellsworth, Rufus King, Davie, Spencer, Madison, Jay, Randolph, Franklin, Tench Cox, James Wilson and Chief Justice McKean, of Penn. The purport of the opinions of these honored dead, as showing the sovereignty of the States, and which the barrister who sends to the President the argument gives in detail, may be summoned up in the remark of Wilson in the Penn. Convention of '87.

"Upon the existence of the State Governments depends the existence of the Federal plan. The supreme, absolute and uncontrollable power in the people before they make a Constitution, and remains in them after it is made. * * * My position is, that the absolute sovereignty *never goes from the people.*"

INSPECTION OF THE BATTLE FIELDS.—By direction of the Quartermaster General, Brevet Major James Gleason, Quartermaster U. S. A., will start in a day or two to make a tour of inspection of all the battlefields of Virginia, for the purpose of ascertaining as far as possible, the number and location of all the Union dead that have been buried on the fields. It is the intention of the Government, as we have stated, to have all these remains brought to the Arlington Cemetery for interment, where a monument will be erected to their memory.

THE TIDE TURNING.—Almost without exception the local elections just past in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Minnesota show large gains for the Democracy. There will be, we predict, before this year ends, the most radical change in the relative proportions of American parties ever consummated in any similar period of our history. Mark the prophecy.

Brig Gen. Rucker, late of the Confederate army, was arranged in the United States Circuit Court, at Memphis, on the 6th inst., on a charge of treason, and held in $10,000 bail to answer at the next term of court.

The funeral car which bore the remains of Mr. Lincoln to Springfield, Illinois, and which cost the Government nearly twenty thousand dollars, is to be sold on the 10th inst.

The Legislature of California on the 16th of February last, passed resolutions almost unanimously calling on the United States Government to interfere and overthrow by fore of arms the empire of Maximilian in Mexico.

VETOES.—The number of vetoes issued since the formation of the Government is as follows:

By George Washington	2
By James Madison	6
By James Monroe	1
By Andrew Jackson	9
By John Tyler	4
By James K. Polk	3
By James Buchanan	1
By Andrew Johnson	2

REIMBURSEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate has passed a bill giving Pennsylvania $800,000 to repay her for the expenses incurred in repelling the rebel invasion.

FROM LOUISVILLE.—LOUISVILLE, KY., Monday, April 9.—Under orders from General Thomas that all colored troops in Kentucky be disbanded, the Twelfth Heavy Artillery and the One Hundred and Nineteenth Colored Infantry have been mustered out of service.

Colonel Henry Howland, of the Quartermaster's Department, was thrown from a buggy this afternoon, breaking his collar-bone and arm.

The Manhattan Club of New York proposes to give James Brooks a public dinner next Monday. Mr. Stockton and D. W. Vorhees are expected to be present.

A PRESENT FROM GENERAL LEE'S DAUGHTER.—Among the latest donations to the Southern Relief Fair at Baltimore is a beautifully embroidered cushion, valued at thirty dollars, presented by a daughter of General Lee.

CROPS IN GEORGIA.—Persons from North Georgia represent the farming interests in that section as prospering finely. Fields are being inclosed, broken up and planted, and the few freedmen there are working well. The wheat crop looks promising. Men of all conditions and every degree of intelligence have gone to work. Everything presents a cheerful aspect and in a very short time it is believed that Cherokee Georgia will become the land of plenty as formerly.

Railway communication between Charleston and Augusta, Ga., is now open for the first time since the close of the war.

Rumor at Fortress Monroe whispers that Jeff. Davis is to be removed to Richmond on a writ of habeas corpus. Fears are entertained that he cannot live through the coming summer if not released, as his health is growing worse.

Col. Sprague, in command of the East Florian District, has issued stringent quarantine regulations. A station is established on Tiger Island in St. Mary's Sound, near Fernandina. A ten day's quarantine is ordered for vessels from infected ports.

As General Banks has never submitted a report of the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, and the siege of Port Hudson, the Secretary of War has called upon him for said reports, which the General is at present engaged in preparing.

It is said that a movement will be made to expel Mr. Saulsbury from the Senate, for alleged disloyal sentiments in his speech on Friday last.

COAL IN FRANCE.—The production of coal in France has greatly increased during the past ten years. The product in 1864 was 111,000,000 metrical quintals; in 1865, 113,000,000.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.—A new circular railway to connect the various lines approaching Paris, at a distance of thirty or forty leagues from their point of arrival, is rapidly advancing.

General Thomas Francis Meagher, Acting Governor of Montana, has recanted his Radical opinions, and come out for President Johnson.

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT—ARREST OF SOME OF THE PARTIES.—NASHVILLE, TENN., APRIL 6.—There is considerable excitement in the city consequent upon the arrest of several persons formerly in the Quartermaster's Department under Col. Charles H. Travis. M. H. Brunes, formerly Superintendent of the mule corrals, is shortly to be tried for alleged frauds on the government. Numerous witnesses, formerly in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department, are to be summoned. Several persons who are believed to be implicated in the frauds have disappeared. These cases will reveal some astounding facts relative to the management of the Quartermaster's Department in this city.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

GOLDSBORO'.—The following Gentlemen were elected vestrymen of St. Stephen's Church (Episcopal) at a recent election: Messrs. Geo. V. Strong, L. W. Humphrey, Richard Washington, R. R. Fulghum, B. V. L. Hutton, and Dr. J. W. Davis.

NEWBERN.—The following vestrymen were elected for Christ Church, Newbern, N. C., on the 2d inst.: Messrs. Jacob Gooding, Sr., Wm. G. Hall, W. H. Oliver, Jos. Fulford, John Hughes, Fred. C. Roberts and Henry R. Bryan.

RALEIGH.—The following gentlemen were elected vestrymen for Christ Church, in Raleigh, viz: Messrs. Geo. W. Mordecai, Chas. E. Fisher, John H. Bryan, James McKimmon, K. P. Battle, R. H. Battle, Jr., P. F. Wiley, W. A. Cox and W. E. Anderson.

Rev. George M. Everhart, one of the Editors of the *Church Intelligencer*, announces his withdrawal from all connection with that journal. His precarious health compels him to seek for change of air and scene in European travel. The paper will hereafter be conducted under the sole Editorial auspices of Rev. F. M. Hubbard,—one of the most accomplished writers and scholars in the State.

BISHOP GREEN.—This eminent divine was in Memphis lately, on his way to Herando. He was in good health. The Bishop is on his visitation to the Episcopal churches in North Mississippi.

Bishop Soule of Tennessee, has been very ill, but it is thought he may recover.

PLENARY COUNCIL.—The Catholic *Mirror* understands that the Most Rev. Archbishop has received letters from Rome appointing him Apostolical Delegate, with authority to convene a Plenary Council of all the Archbishops and Bishops in the United States during the present year, and to preside over the same. The *Mirror* learns also, that the Council will probably not assemble till early in the fall—in September or October next. Our people, says the *Mirror*, will look forward with much interest to this great meeting of Bishops—numbering forty-four—which will surpass in grandeur any Council of the kind hitherto convened in this country.

The Southern Baptist Convention meets in Russelville, Ky., on the 22d day of May.

The Episcopal Convention assembles May 17th, in New Orleans, to elect a successor to Bishop Polk.

The Right Rev. Bishop John Johns administered the right of confirmation to thirty-nine persons, on last Tuesday, at St. George's Episcopal Church, Fredericksburg.

The First Methodist Episcopal Conference was held in this country in 1773, with 10 preachers and rather more than 1,000 members. Now there are 60 conferences, embracing 15,000 preachers and nearly 1,000,000 of members, exclusive of the Southern and Canadian branches. The Church has property in church edificies and parsonages amounting to about $27,000,000. Twenty-five colleges and theological schools, with 5,345 students under 158 instructors, holding over $3,000,000 of property, and 77 academies are employed in training the young of this denomination for the service of the Church.

Religious meetings are in progress in Connecticut.

The German Methodists of Texas intend, it is said, dissolving their connection with the Southern Church.

There were at one time 700 churches in Moscow, but the Emperor Nicholas considered this too many for a respectable community, and ordered 300 torn down.

Rev. Dr. Williams, has been consecrated Catholic Bishop, of Boston. He is the fifth Catholic Bishop of that City.

Four million sermons are preached annually in Great Britain, which accounts for the goodness of the people there.

Rev. Martin Moore, Jr., for a long time editor of the Boston *Recorder*, died recently at the advanced age of seventy-six.

A Roman Catholic Tract society has been started in New York.

[From the Augusta Intelligeneer.]

Decoration of the Graves of Southern Heroes.

We cheerfully publish the following letter:

WINCHESTER, March 28, 1866.

Mr. Editor:—I have read with pleasure the proposal of a Southern Woman, of Columbus, Ga., published in your paper sometime since, that the women of the South shall annually deck with flowers the graves of our heroic dead.

The women of Virginia would gladly join in the floral offering, but we have no flowers so early as the 9th of May, the day proposed. I ask, in the name of Lexington, the resting place of the immortal Jackson, that the day be postponed until the 6th of June, so that, together, we may do them honor; and in coming years the observance of this, the same day, may be a bond of sympathy uniting all the Southern States.

I send you an appeal in behalf of the Stonewall Cemetery. We have purchased the lot, and are now engaged removing the dead from the battle fields. Next to North Carolina, except our own State, the largest number of known dead to be interred is from Georgia. We wish to dedicate our cemetery on the day proposed for the floral commemoration.

The Forrest Tragedy.

The Memphis *Argus* of the 3d instant gives the following version of the killing of a negro by Gen. Forrest:

A letter has been published from A. M. Henderson, Esq., a well known citizen of this city, which gives a detailed account of a fatal encounter between General Forrest and a negro man, on his plantation in Mississippi. The circumstances are briefly these: The General, on reading in some paper that a case of Asiatic cholera had occurred recently at Mobile, went to the negroes, who were in the midst of a holiday play, and told them of this case of cholera, advising them, at the same time to drain off some stagnant pools of water in the vicinity. They all agreed to the propriety of the suggestion, and went at the work most cheerfully. At this juncture Thomas Edwards, a negro man who had not been present during the conversation, came up. The General explained the matter to him, and advised him to drain some filthy pools near his quarters. He did not reply, but passed into his cabin and commenced abusing his own wife, who was confined to her bed from brutality previously inflicted; she had been the frequent victim of his violence ever since they had gone to the place. The General on hearing him commence his abuse, walked into the cabin and after reminding him of his course, told him that he should not beat his wife any more. The negro replied that "he would be d—d if he did not thrash his wife whenever he pleased; that he did not care a d—n for General Forrest, and that he would do as he pleased," etc., at the same time assuming a threating attitude and adding insulting language. Finally, the General struck him over the head with a broom. The negro immediately assaulted the General with a knife, wounding him in the hand. The General, in self-defence, picked up an axe which happened to be in the cabin, and struck Edward over the head with it, killing him instantly. It is evident that the General, in defending a wife from the violence of a brutal husband, found himself in a position which required that he should take the life of another to save his own. The negroes on the plantation approved the General's conduct. He immediately despatched for all the citizens in the neighborhood, being particular to get Northern men, that they might set on the Coroner's inquest, and the affair be duly investigated.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 19, 1866.

The Case of Major Gee.

The case of this gentleman on trial before the Military Commission now in session at Raleigh, for his life, for alleged cruelties to Federal prisoners while in command of the Confederate prison at Salisbury in 1864–65, is, we understand, a subject of much interest and some excitement, consequent upon the aspect it has assumed in consequence of the late Peace Proclamation of President Johnson.

The counsel for Maj. Gee, Col. Holland, sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* in his behalf directed to Gen. Ruger, the commander of this Military Department, and returnable before his Honor, Judge Fowle, for Saturday last. We learn from the *Sentinel*, that Gen. Ruger endorsed the writ to the effect that he held Maj. Gee, under the order of the President, and therefore refused to produce the body. Col. Holland, upon the return of the writ, made an argument before the Judge and moved an attachment against Gen. Ruger.

Judge Fowle stated that according to his construction of the President's proclamatien, declaring peace to exist, the people of North Carolina were remitted to their civil rights; and that one of these rights was that a man, unless employed in the land or naval forces of the Government, should not be held amenable to military law. As he was desirous, however, in a matter of such grave importance, to consult all the authorities that had been cited, and to give the whole subject that investigation to which it was entitled, he should postpone his decision in the premises until Saturday the 28th inst.

Should Judge Fowle's decision be in accordance with the intimation he has thrown out, it will be the duty of the Governor, to compel Gen. Ruger to surrender Maj. Gee to the civil authorities.—This probability of a conflict of authority is attended with some degree of excitement and interest. It is to be hoped, however, that before Judge Fowle can deliver his opinion, consequent upon the importance of the question and his engagements on the circuit, that Gen. Ruger will receive instructions from the Chief of the War Department which will settle the matter, without difficulty and with that consideration and dignity which its very great importance demands.

Death of Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

A telegram from New York, announces the death of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, a name familiarly connected with the political history of the country for more than thirty years. Mr. Dickinson was in his sixty-sixth year, having been born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1800, removing very early in life to New York. He served in the New York Senate, was Judge of the Court of Errors from 1836 to 1841, Lieutenant Governor from 1842 to 1844. In 1844, upon the resignation of Silas Wright as Senator, to run for Governor of New York, in the interest of the Polk and Dallas ticket, Mr. Dickinson was appointed Senator, by Governor Bouck, and was, in the following January, elected by the Legislature for the full term.

Mr. Dickinson, acted a very distinguished and a very brilliant part in the great compromise debate of 1850, for which he not only received the highest recommendations at home, but was the recipient of compliments from all portions of the country. He was not however, re-elected, and from the expiration of his Senatorial term, his political career has been characterized by the bitterness of disappointed ambition. He was an aspirant for a position in the Cabinet of President Pierce, and was quite prominent as a compromise candidate before the adjourned Democratic Convention which assembled in Baltimore in 1860, which finally split, one wing nominating Breckinridge, and the other Douglas.

Since that time Mr. Dickinson attached himself with the Republican party, and in 1861, he was elected Attorney General, and was subsequently appointed United States District Attorney, which position he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Dickinson was the only formidable opponent of President Johnson, in the Republican Convention of 1864 at Baltimore, as the candidate for Vice President. His nomination would, of course, have resulted in his election, and his death would have made Mr. Foster, the present Radical President *pro tem.* of the Senate, the President of the United States, until the 4th of March next, and in the meantime, the Constitution would have required a Presidential election. Who does not see, in being thus spared from the tender mercies of Foster and the terrible consequences of a Presidential election in the present disordered state of the country, the protecting care of a Divine Providence.

Death of Rev. D. B. Nicholson.

Rev. D. B. Nicholson, of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist E. Church South, died in peace at his residence in Magnolia, N. C., on the 15th inst. At the time of his death he was Presiding Elder of the Newbern District, and had also been Presiding Elder of this District for many years. Mr. Nicholson was a member of the Constitutional Convention from Duplin County, and his death is the third among the delegates to that body, which has occurred since its temporary adjournment, in October. Col. Thos. I. Faison, of Sampson, and W. S. Hanrahan, of Pitt, being the other two.

Mr. Cook before the Reconstruction Committee.

We publish elsewhere the evidence of Mr. Thos. M. Cook, late editor of the Herald of this city, before the Reconstruction Committee. It is highly gratifying to see that Mr. Cook has not lived in our midst in order to malign and misrepresent us, as soon as he gets away, which has been the characteristic of too many Northern men. Mr. Cook deserves the commendation due to persons, in these times, who have the courage to tell the truth even upon the witness stand. His evidence, so far as this community is concerned, is strictly true, and his position as Editor of a daily paper in this city for quite twelve months, furnished him with opportunities of forming correct conclusions not enjoyed by many of those who came amongst us with the Federal forces.

Mr. Cook, as editor of the *Herald*, manifested but little sympathy with our people, which, followed by a failure in his business here, will relieve him of suspicion of being under any influence favorable to our people, save that which a conscientious regard to truth and the sacred obligations of his oath, demanded of him.

An Important Decision.

A case of considerable importance to bankers and dealers in Government securities has been decided by the Treasury Department. The case is as follows: The Traders' National Bank of Chicago some months ago purchased from another banking institution a $1,000 Ten-Forty bond, which was sent to Washington with other bonds, as a basis for circulation; but on its arrival there it was found to answer the description of a bond stolen from a party in Ohio, and for which a *caveat* had been filed by the person from whom it had been stolen, on the ground that as stolen property he was entitled to it wherever found. The case has been under advisement several months, and has at last been decided in favor of the Traders' Bank by the Government passing the bond to the credit of that institution, and issued a registered bond therefor. This decision makes the dealing in Government securities a much safer business, as it affords protection to innocent parties.

The Present Congress.

The passage of the Civil Rights bill over the veto of the President, and the means adopted by the radical majority to effect this result, has given rise to the question of the constitutionality of the present Congress. Mr. McDougall, the Senator from California, when the resolution for communicating to the Executive Department the Civil Rights bill, as passed over the President's veto, suggested, by way of question, that the bill has not legally passed because all the States were not represented in Congress. Without reply to this pertinent question, the resolution was passed.

If there be any force in the inquiry, and we must think there is, it was not settled by the passage of the resolution, but will come up again in a different tribunal. If Congress be not legally constituted, is the Civil Rights bill the law of the land and is the President obliged to execute it? The Constitution of the United States expressly declares that each State shall have at least one representative," and that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State," and also that "Representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers." And again, the most emphatic of all the provisions of the Constitution is one in reference to a prohibition to exclude States from their just and legal representation, which is not left subject to the amending power; this clause alone is guarded from change by the power which makes other changes. Says the Constitution, "No State, *without its consent*, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

Tried by these tests, that the present Congress is not a legally constituted body, there can be but little doubt. This question is attracting the attention and consideration its importance demands. Probably, should Congress have gone on enacting ordinary and necessary laws, whether properly constituted or not, they would have been acquiesced in and made legal by common consent or by the healing application of a succeeding Congress, but when they pass a hurtful and unconstutional measure over the veto of the President, having first violated the sacredness of elections and ignored the rights of persons and property in order to accomplish this end, it does not follow that their action should be acquiesed in by the Executive.

That this matter is attracting the thoughtful consideration of the President, is demonstrated by the course of the papers which are friendly to his administration, and by the following significant extract from the comments of the Memphis *Argus*, on a private letter of Mr. Johnson to a friend in Tennessee:

> "He (the President) intends, firmly, to see that all the States have that representation in Congress to which the Constitution entitles them, and *to recognize a majority of the Representatives of all the States as the Congress.*"

The entire vote in the Senate upon the Civil Rights Bill was thirty-three in the affirmative and fifteen in the negative. A full Senate is composed of seventy-two votes, and all of the Senators from the excluded States would have voted to sustain the President, and against the bill, which, with the votes of Mr. Dixon and Mr. Stockton, would have been thirty-nine in the negative. It is thus shown that in a full Senate, the Radicals could not only not have passed the bill over the veto, but would not have been able to pass it at all. The veto was thus overridden by a minority of those entitled to vote upon the question. Can it possibly have been contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, when authority was given to two-thirds to pass a bill over the veto, that it could be done by a minority of either body?

Hon. Hugh Waddell.

We regret exceedingly to see so many of our leading citizens removing from the State. Within the last twelve months several eminent gentlemen, who were ornaments to the bar of North Carolina, and have been in times past, honored representatives of the peoples, have removed to the West or further South.

We are nevertheless glad to notice that they have been welcomed to their new homes in a manner worthy the distinguished consideration in which they were held here. Among those who have recently removed from the State, there is not one who leaves behind a better record as a gentleman or lawyer, than he whose name heads this article. Here, where he is so well known and appreciated, the following extract from a late Savannah paper will be read with pleasure:

> At the late term of the Effingham Superior Court, before Judge Fleming, Hon. Hugh Waddell, of this city, formerly of North Carolina, was admitted to plead and practice in the several Courts of Law and Equity in this State, under the provision of the Georgia code authoring such admission on proper certificate.
>
> Mr. Waddell was for many years a member of the Legislature of the Old North State and Speaker of the Senate, and a practitioner in the highest courts of North Carolina. Having chosen Savannah as his future home, he comes amongst our people with the highest qualifications of the lawyer and the gentleman.

Freedmen's Bureau.

We learn from Major Mann that by orders received from Major Gen. Howard, Commissioner, the Freedmen's Bureau assumes all claims of colored soldiers and sailors or their families against the United States for back pay, bounties, pensions, &c. All claims are prosecuted free of cost to claimants, except Revenue Stamps and Notarial fees.

Major J. C. Mann has charge of the Claim Division in this District.

We learn that on Saturday last Mr. J. P. Richards, living about nine miles from Wilmington, near Dolison, was shot at by a negro man and slightly wounded, one of the shot passing through his nose, one striking him on the forehead, and three or four in the arm. From what we can hear, it appears that some one has been stealing and killing Mr. Richards' cattle for some time past, and on Saturday last while at home he heard the report of a gun in the direction where his cattle "ranged;" he thereupon took a small boat and went down the creek for the purpose of driving the cattle out of the swamp towards his house; that upon getting near the place where they were feeding, he perceived a negro man in a boat and hailed him, when the negro immediately fired at him, the shot taking effect as above stated, Mr. R. being some distance off, and the bushes being quite thick, could not identify the negro, and he therefore escaped without receiving a "just punishment" for his audacity.

The Southern Relief Fair—A Suggestion.

The Southern Relief Fair closed at ten o'clock last Friday night. Many articles remained to be disposed of, and it had not then been determined what disposition should be made of them. Some of the managers were in favor of sending them South, while others thought more real aid could be rendered by sending them to New York and other cities to have them sold.

Some time, therefore, must elapse before the exact amount realized by the Fair will be fully ascertained. Up to this time one hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been deposited in bank to the credit of the Executive Committee. Although the Fair is closed, contributions of money and articles continued to be received as late as Saturday morning.

The Baltimore *Sun* thus speaks of the close of this magnificent undertaking:

> The great Southern Relief Fair has come to an end, as must all the works of mortals; but perhaps no undertaking of such magnitude has ever before been so successfully carried out, leaving in its wake so many pleasant reminiscences of the happy hours spent within the hall of the Maryland Institute. The ladies connected with the fair have achieved wonders. They have realized a sum far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and they will hereafter have the proud consciousness of knowing that through their exertions alone thousands of homes in the impoverished South will be made to feel glad, and many a field be made to "blossom as the rose." In taking leave of the great exhibition, we can only say, all honor to the noble women of Baltimore, and their sisters of Maryland and the adjoining States. They have performed a good work, and to them be all praise.

We understand that the managers are at a loss as to the best and most efficacious mode of distributing the relief fund. But two methods have been suggested. The first is to send the money to proper persons in the various Southern States to be disposed of in accordance with the sacred objects of the undertaking; and secondly to purchase articles of food, to be distributed in the more needy sections. Which ever of these plans are finally adopted, we would suggest, that so far as North Carolina is concerned, that more immediate relief could be rendered to that portion of the State marked by the destructive track of Sherman's army. And in making this suggestion, we do not wish to be understood as ignoring the great destitution of other sections of the State, but the desolation and want which exists along the route of Sherman's march, in this and other States, appeals with an irresistible eloquence to the charities of the world, for civilized history will be searched in vain for a parallel for the completeness with which the work of destruction was accomplished and the want and misery in which the inhabitants were left.

Among others who could be mentioned as familiar with the wants of this parcticular section of the State, we will venture to name Col. R. H. Cowan of this City, and Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville. We have, in this suggestion, taken the liberty of mentioning the names of these gentlemen, without consultation, but with a full knowledge of their very great sympathy in the misfortunes of their fellow-citizens, and their great familiarity with the sufferings of the people of the section referred to. Their business connection with that portion of the State, and their residence there previous to the occupation by Gen. Sherman, renders them cognizant of the wants of that people, particularly, between the South Carolina line and Fayetteville.

We trust that the few suggestions we have thrown out, will be the cause of others being made, for we are led to suppose that the managers of the late Fair would be pleased to have the views of the Southern people, to aid them in a wise discrimination in the distribution of their munificient fund.

Hon. C. C. Clay.

By reference to our telegraphic column, it will be seen that the President has released the Hon. C. C. Clay, on his parole. Mr. Clay has been a prisoner for nearly twelve months. He could very easily have escaped, but learning that the Government had offered a very large reward for his apprehension, upon the grounds of alleged complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, he sought the nearest Federal officer and voluntarily surrendered himself. His honorable nature forbade his escape under such an unfounded and heinous charge. His release is an act of justice that will be hailed with delight by every good citizen of the country.

The Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Currency.

At the request of many friends we republish the Scale of Depreciation of Confederate Currency, adopted by the late Legislature and ratified on the 12th March, 1866. As the table is very important in adjusting old debts, and is all that is of much general interest in the act, we omit the other portions of it. We advise all our readers to preserve it, as the very great pressure upon our columns will probably prevent us from publishining it again:

Scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, the gold dollar being the unit and measure of value, from November 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865.

MONTHS.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
January	....	$1.20	$ 3.00	$21.00	$ 50.00
February	....	1.30	3.00	21.00	50.00
March	....	1.50	4.00	23.00	60.00
April	....	1.50	5.00	20.00	100.00
May	....	1.50	5.50	19.00	.....
June	....	1.50	6.50	18.00	.....
July	....	1.50	9.00	21.00	.....
August	....	1.50	14.00	23.00	.....
September	....	2.00	14.00	25.00	.....
October	....	2 00	14.00	26.00	.....
November	$1.10	2.50	15.00	30.00	.....
December	1.15	2.50	20.00	.....	.....
Dec. 1st to 10th, inclusive	....	....	....	35.00	.....
" 10th to 20th, "	....	....	....	42.00	.....
" 21st to 31st, "	....	....	....	49.00	.....

Freedmen's Bureau.—We learn that Maj. C. J. Wickersham, who has for some time past filled the position as Superintendent of the Southern District of North Carolina, has been relieved from that position by Lt. Col. Allan Rutherford, of the Vetran Reserve Corps. Maj. Wickersham assumes charge of the Sub-district of Wilmington, comprising in its limits the counties of New Hanover and Brunswick.

Maj. J. C. Mann has for some time been in charge of the Sub-district, but has now been placed at the head of the Assistant Financial Department.

Fresh in the River.—The waters of the Cape Fear have, for some time past, been discolored by yellow mud, borne from its swamps and river banks, a sure indication that the stream had been swollen by late rains. It is reasonable to suppose that the large amount of the water which has fallen in the last few days will go far towards augmenting the volume of the previous fresh, and our merchants may look out for large installments of tar, pitch and turpentine, to arrive at their wharves during its continuance.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, made a speech at Austin lately, in which he opposed some ordinances passed by the convention as not being Republican or meeting the necessary demand made.—They had passed but one ordinance which accorded fully with the President's policy, and that was declaring the war debt null and void. He appealed from the action of the convention to the people. The convention had passed an ordinance exempting all persons who, under authority of civil or military powers, had inflicted injury upon persons during the war from being held accountable. Such an ordinance would not and should not shield them. He called upon the loyal people of the State to work together. He believed provision should be made to admit the negro to vote, if he became elevated and came up to a certain standard. The convention had refused this, and refused to give the blacks any quota of the school fund or make any provision for their education.—They had, however, been taxed to assist the whites in sending their children to school. He intended to announce to the people who had worked against the interests of the State.

As four or five darkies were passing an agricultural implement store on Broad street, yesterday, one of them, pointing to a cultivator, said, "A man kin jist set on that thing and ride while he's a plowin!" "Golly," replied another, "the d—n rascals was too sharp to tink o' dat 'fore the niggers was free."—*Nashville Banner.*

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.
THE ONLY PAPER IN WILMINGTON THAT RECEIVES [illegible]
FOR TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 17.

Gen. Meade and Staff left here for Eastport, Me., today; supposed to be in connection with the Fenian movement.

Markets.

NEW YORK, April 17.

Cotton has a declining tendency—sales of 1,100 bales at 37 cents ⅌ lb.

Gold $125½.

From the Canadian Frontier.

TORONTO, C. W., April 17.

The examination of all the Fenian prisoners commenced to-day. It is thought they will be committed for trial at the next assizes.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is in Montreal.

Reduction of Negro Troops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.

The War Department has issued an order reducing the force of colored troops in Georgia to one regiment, Alabama two, Mississippi four, South Carolina one, and Florida one.

Release of C. C. Clay on Parole.

FORTRESS MONROE. April 18.

C. C. Clay was released on parole this morning.

Northern Frontier.

PORTLAND, ME., April 18.

The Government has chartered the steamer Regulator to take a company of regular troops to some point, probably Eastport; and she will probably leave on the arrival of the noon train, which is expected to bring General Meade.

Captured Treasure to be Restored.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered that the bonds belonging to the New Orleans Banks which were captured by Gen. Sheridan at Shreveport, be delivered to the State Auditor, or to any authorized agent, when properly identified. The bonds are said to amount to two millions dollars.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, April 18.

Cotton heavy. Sales of 1,600 bales at 37 cents.
Flour active and excited. State brands $7 15 @ $9; Southern brands advanced 20 @ 30 cents.
Wheat active—8 @ 12 cents higher.
Corn advanced one cent. Sales at 84 @ 87 cents.
Pork heavy. Lard firm. Whisky and naval stores dull.
Freights drooping. Gold 27½. premium.

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

FROM LOUISIANA—SOUTHERN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—The Methodist Conference have adopted a report extending the jurisdiction of the Southern Church in every direction asked for. The Committee on Episcopal Affairs have reported, advising the College of Bishops to appoint one of their number to reside in California, and also recommending the election of seven additional bishops. The question of the Bishop's veto is again being discussed.

The crops in the State are advancing rapidly.—The recent frost in Baton Rouge Parish killed the cotton.

THE TORTUGAS PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Supreme Court of the United States have decided the Indiana military commission for the trial of civilians to be illegal, and the persons convicted by it having, in consequence, been discharged, there is no doubt that steps will soon be taken to procure the release of Dr. Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin and Spangler, convicted of a conspiracy against the life of President Lincoln. The friends of the parties claim the benefit of that decision, and will take action accordingly.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The New Almaden Quicksilver Company has on hand 34,000 flasks of quicksilver, enough to supply the world for ninety days.

The steamer Sacramento, from Panama, arrived this morning with New York advices to March 21st. Among her passengers are Governor E. Stanley, from Southampton, and Mr. Thomas E. Knox, late of the associated press, who will accompany the engineer-in-chief of the Russian telegraph expedition.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER VERA CRUZ.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 14.—The steamship Vera Cruz, from New York for Vera Cruz, &c., went ashore at half-past three o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th instant, during a thick fog, on Body's Island, on the North Carolina coast.—Her passengers, mails and baggage were landed safely. The greatest part of the cargo will not be saved.

ARREST OF AN EX-REBEL OFFICER.

TORONTO, C. W., April 14.—The man arrested at Cornwall yesterday turns out to be a person named Wheeler, an ex-Confederate officer, and now a leiutenant-colonel in the Fenian army. On being searched, his commission was found upon him, and authority given by General Sweeney to recruit a Fenian battalion in Canada. Several other interesting documents were also found upon him. He openly boasted of being a Fenian, but says he has done nothing to justify the arrest. He is satisfined with the quarters assigned to him, and says that General Sweeney will be over shortly and show cause for his release.

[The above statement about Wheeler, "so-called," being an ex-Confederate officer is about as true as the statement that Colonel Basil Duke was to command a Fenian regiment. It is simply a telegraphic *canard*.—EDS.]

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS—PREPARATIONS FOR HIS TRIAL.

BOSTON, April 14.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Advertiser of this city says: "Preparations are making to hold the regular term of the United States Circuit Court in Richmond next month, and the trial of Jefferson Davis for high treason may be expected within two months."

Cotton Crop.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* submits the following estimate of the cotton crop:

	Bales.
Estimated stock in American ports and interior	600,000
Estimated stock in Liverpool March 7th including 200,000 bales from India and other places	400,000
Total stock on hand	1,000,000
Consumed by the United States weekly	15,000
Consumed by England weekly	60,000
Consumed by France, Belgium and Spain weekly	25,000
Total weekly consumption	100,000

Thus, you see, the stocks on hand are barely sufficient to run the spindles of the world ten weeks, or not exceeding three months. Take this in connection with the important facts that it is fully eight months before another crop can be realized, and the entire Eastern Hemisphere bare of cotton fabrics, and we are forced to the conclusion that the great staple must materially advance in price should currency rise to an equal value with gold.

A New Caricature.—A new caricature has been gotten up in New York, representing Sumner, Thad. Stevens, and "dead duck" Forney sitting in a groupe discussing the President's speech.—Sumner has a doleful face, and is wiping a tear off his cheek with a moral pocket-handkerchief; Stevens looks like Satan, with fire breathing from nostrils and mouth; while Forney resembles a duck with its feathers turned the wrong way and from whose mouth proceeds nothing but quack! quack! quack. In the back-ground appears the Goddess of Liberty, waiving the stars and stripes over the head of Andy Johnson, and proclaiming, "The preservation of the Constitution and the Union!" We are told the effect is admirable.

Major-General M. W. Gary, who was recently brought to Charleston under arrest and committed to jail there, has been released on parole.

Important Correspondence in Relation to State Revenue.

By the politeness of the Public Treasurer we are permitted to publish the following correspondence:

PLYMOUTH, N. C., April 2, 1866.

KEMP P. BATTLE, ESQ.,
Public Treasurer, Raleigh, N. C.

Having been selected as one of the tax list takers, for Washington County, I propose to submit some few questions under the Revenue Law for your decision, upon which doubts may arise, and which are not sufficiently clear, either from the law itself or your circular.

SECTION 2.

1st. A person liable to pay poll tax, rents a farm for a year and lives on it, and on the 1st of April, who is to give him in and pay his poll tax?

2d. If the renter of a farm hires one or more persons, liable to pay poll tax, who also live on the farm the 1st of April, who is to give him or them in and pay his or their poll tax?

3d. If a merchant, or other person, rent a house and lot in town for a year and resides on it the 1st of April, who is to give him in and pay his poll tax?

4th. A merchant lives on rented premises, and employs clerks and servants who reside on the same property, on the first of April; who gives them in and pays their poll tax?

5th. A is the owner and keeper of a hotel; B and C board with him on the 1st day of April: who gives B and C. in and pays their poll tax?

6th. A lives on B's land and works with C, who gives A in and pays his poll tax?

In all these cases, you will see the landlord has no means of retaining for the taxes, as allowed by section 2d, and it may be that all of the persons referred to have taxable property to be given in in their own name.

2d. Do the provisions of sections, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 12 go back twelve months from the 1st April, 1866, except with reference to those subjects on which taxes have actually been paid, under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention?

3d. Are the subjects taxed by schedule 6 also taxed by section 8th?

4th. Section 8th. In estimating income, is it to be estimated for 12 months preceding the 1st of April, 1866, exclusive of income on those subjects on which taxes have been actually paid upon, under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention?

5th. Section 8th. In estimating income, does the word "taxes" to be deducted, include all taxes paid, federal, town, county, &c., as well as State taxes.

I am under the impression that you have to furnish blanks on which to take the lists of taxable property; if so, please forward them early, together with your reply to these enquires, as the time is near at hand when the list has to be taken.

I am, sir, very respectfully
CHARLES LATHAM.

REPLY OF PUBLIC TREASURER.

Treasury Department of N. C.,
April 13, 1866.

Col. Charles Latham:

DEAR SIR:—Your first series of questions relates to the proper construction of that portion of the proviso of sec. 2, schedule A, Rev. act, requiring employers and owners of land in certain cases to pay the poll tax of their employees and tenents. The proviso, heretofore applied to free negroes, has been a long time on our statute books. The object of the lawmakers was to collect a poll tax from those usually having no property and returned as insolvents. Hence employers are made liable for the poll tax of their employees and are allowed to save themselves by retaining the tax out of the wages due by them. And persons permitting men subject to poll tax to live on their land must pay such tax, it being supposed that the land owner will be able to make such terms with his occupant as will, without loss to himself, secure the State.

I do not understand, however, that landlords are liable for their tenants holding definite leases. The words of the act, "living on his land or in his house, by the consent of the owner" are not, I think, appropriate to cases of leases for a term. Indeed, the owner of a lease is often by his neighbors called the "owner of the land," although not entitled to the fee simple. In the common language of the country, those spoken of "living on the land" of another, are mere occupants, at the will of the owner, subject at any time to be removed. The expression is never used of those holding valuable leases.

Adopting this construction it is not difficult to answer your questions on this point.

SECTION 2.

1st and 2nd. B rents a farm for a year and lives on it, on the 1st of April. He must list himself and his employees and servants liable to poll tax, and see the tax paid.

3rd and 4th. A merchant rents a house and lot in town for a year; he pays the poll tax of himself, his clerks and servants.

5th. A hotel keeper is bound by the law of his profession, to entertain all persons demeaning themselves properly, whom he can accommodate. I do not think it within the spirit of the law to hold him responsible for the tax of those happening to board with him on the 1st of April. The Law, as I mentioned above, was aimed at a different class of cases.

6th. A lives on B's land, and works for C. Both B and C are liable, but it will generally be best to hold C, as he can retain the tax from wages of A.

Your other questions relate to the construction of other sections, schedule A.

2nd. The provisions of section 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 12 apply and operate during the year preceding the 1st April, 1866, excepting those subjects on which taxes have already been paid under the Revenue Ordinance of the Convention. See sec. 5, sched C.

3rd. The income tax under section 8 is in addition to all other taxes imposed in the Revenue act, except when laid on gross receipts, and dividend, and profits. The tax of sec. 8 is in addition to that of section 6, which is on notes, bonds, &c. If A has an income of $1000 and has the money on hand the 1st April he must pay $1 on the same.

4th. Section 8 is expressly on nett income "during the year preceding the 1st April in each and every year;" therefore from April 1, '65 to April 1, '66.

5th. The taxes to be deducted from the income include Federal, State, County and Town taxes. All except the income tax itself.

Section 75 of the act for collecting Revenue make it the duty of the Comptroller to furnish forms of tax-lists.—I am informed that these blanks have all been forwarded.

I thank you for calling my attention to the foregoing points and hope you will communicate to me any other difficulties which may arise in carrying out your duties under the Revenue law.

Very respectfully,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

In addition to the questions propounded in the letter of Col. Latham, many letters have been addressed to me concerning the construction of the Revenue acts and my answers have been in substance as follows:

1st. The constitution provides that "all free males over the age of twenty-one years and under forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to a capitation tax." There are now no slaves in the State, and hence all males between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, whether white, free negroes or freedmen, unless exempted for bodily infirmity, are subject to poll tax?

2d. Under section 6, schedule A, bonds and other securities *not due* are not required to be listed. Bonds of the state issued prior to 23d February, 1861, are not taxed.

3rd. Section 32, schedule B, has been, by mistake, made a separate section, instead of a part of section 30, as was intended. Distillers of spirituous liquors from grain are required to obtain license from the County Court, or seven justices, at the end of 30 days from March 12th, 1866. They pay nothing for this license, which is given by the court or seven justices (who ought to act together as a body) and not by the Sheriff. I find no authority for the Sheriff to examine the distillers on oath as to the number of gallons distilled by them, but will ask the convention to supply this defect.

4th. Section 16 imposes a tax of "$50 for one year" on retailers of liquors, &c. I think this means they are to pay $50 for the year their license continues as ordered by the County Court. This tax is independent of the Convention tax on retailers, which was a special tax for the year 1865.

5. Sections 79, 80 and 82 of the act for collecting revenue settles the time when licenses granted by Sheriffs to merchants &c., expire. As the law stands merchants, &c., must give in their purchases from July, 1865 to January, 1866. This probably was not intended by the General Assembly, as the Convention tax was levied on the same subjects, and I will call the attention of the Convention to the hardships of its operation, in the hope that body will confine the tax to purchases, &c., since the 1st of January, 1866.

6th. Book sellers are liable to pay on their purchases under sec. 21, sched. B, Proviso (3.) sec. 27, only exempts *book peddlers* from the necessity of proving character and getting license as required of other peddlers.

7th. Produce brokers do not pay on their sales under sec. 21. Sched. B.

8th. A person purchasing bank bills, for his own use, is not a broker within the meaning of sec. 8, Sched. B.

If A, a broker in Raleigh, has an agent in Greensboro', who appoints B in Winston, the exclusive duty of B being to buy up bank notes for the Greensboro' agent, B, is liable to pay tax as the agent of a broker, and B, on learning the provisions of the present revenue law, cannot by ceasing to do business avoid payment of the tax. He has no grounds of complaint because the same law (1858–9, as amended 1860–1) has been in existence since January 1st, 1866, having been restored by the Convention.

9th. Section 29, schedule B. If a farmer distill liquor, the produce of his farm, he can sell it by peddling through the country without being taxed as an itinerant. But a distiller who peddles his liquor, not the product of his farm, must pay under the above section.

10th. If a man in Orange distills liquor and sends it to a commission merchant for sale, the distiller does not pay as an itinerant, and the commission merchant, not having *purchased* the liquor, does not pay under section 21, schedule B, but must list his profits under section 8, schedule A, as "income."

If other questions are presented, hereafter, my answers will be sent to all the sheriffs.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

The Omitted Verse.—On Ash Wednesday of this year, says the New Orleans *Advocate*, religious services were held in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, on which occasion the officiating clergyman selected the fifty-ninth hymn, which was singularly appropriate to the day, but requested the congregation to omit the third verse, which is as follows:

"And cans't thou, will thou yet forgive,
And bid my crimes remove?
And shall a pardon REBEL live
To speak thy wondrous love?"

STATE NEWS.

Council of State.—This body convened in this city on Saturday. Present: Messrs. W. A. Wright, William Eaton, jr., C. J. Cowles, H. A. Lemly, Jesse J Yates and R. F. Simonton.

The following nominations were made by the Governor and confirmed by the Council:

Board of Internal Improvement.—Patrick H. Winston, Esq., of Bertie, and Dr. J. G. Ramsay, of Rowan.

Literary Board.—Nereus Mendenhall, Esq., of Guilford. H. W. Husted, Esq., of Wake, and Col. Stephen D. Pool, of Wayne.

These appointments are capital.—*Sentinel.*

Appointments for North Carolina.—The Senate of the United States have confirmed the following appointments for this State:

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Edmund W. Jones, first distict.
Llewellyn G. Estes, second district.
Charles W. Woolen, third district.
William Morgan Powell, fourth district.
William H. Thompson, fifth district.
Samuel H. Wiley, sixth district.
John B. Weaver, Seventh district.

ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Robinson Piemont, first district.
Jennings Pigott, second district.
William H. Worth, third district.
Solomon Pool, fourth district.
Jesse Wheeler, fifth district.
Hardie H. Helper, sixth district.
William W. Anderson, seventh district.

Postmaster General Dennison, on Tuesday last, issued the following orders:

NORTH CAROLINA.

Re-open the following offices:

Lillington, New Hanover county, J. A. Duponge, postmaster, vice William C. Newell.

Harrell's Store, New Hanover county, Joseph W. Bland, postmaster, vice O. M. Lewis.

Appointments—Mary Caton, postmistress, Fulton, Rowan county, North Carolina, vice M. Hobbs, declined.

Robert B. Bogle, postmaster, Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. C., vice Mrs. M. V. Rainey, declined.

A. J. Blanchard, postmaster, New Hill, Wake county, North Carolina, vice Robert M. Brown, declined.

George J. Dowell, postmaster, Cary, Wake co., North Carolina; A. H. Dowell cannot take the oath.

Mrs. Mary Green, postmistress, Warrenton, Warren county, North Carolina, Vice Mrs. Lucy E. Polk, resigned.

To Liverpool Direct.—Nedham Price, Esq., one of our largest farmers, will ship fifty bales of Cotton direct to Liverpool, on steamship Ephesus, (advertised in our columns,) from Norfolk, Va. The freight, commissions and other charges on the lot, are about three hundred dollars in favor of Liverpool as against New York.—*Sentinel.*

Military.—Among the military promotions confirmed by the Senate the other day, we notice the names of Col. Eliphalet Whittlesey, of the 46th U. S. colored troops and residing in our midst as assistant commissioner of freedmen, to be Brevet Brig. General, his commission to date from March 18, 1865; Maj. J. A. Campbell, adjutant general of this department and at head quarters, to be Brevet Brigadier General from March, 13, 1865; and Maj. L. G. Estes to the same rank from same date.
Progress.

The ladies of Raleigh will give a series of tableux for the raising of a fund for the burial of North Carolina's honored dead. God bless them. They have labored often for noble purposes, but never for a nobler one. The record of the sons of North Carolina in the late war, from Bethel to Appomattox, is one unbroken tale of glory.
Petersburg Index.

Meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Newbern Board of Trade, yesterday, Geo. J. Cowpland, Esq., was elected Secretary, and S. T. Jones, Esq., Treasurer.—*Newbern Commercial.*

The Tableau, on Thursday night, at the Chapel of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was a complete success. There was a good house and everything passed off pleasantly and agreeably. We understand that the amount of funds raised for the praiseworthy object for which the exhibition was gotten up, was fully up to the expectations of the managers.—*Standard, 14th.*

Improving.—Among the many improvements going on in various parts of the city, we notice the re-arranging and fixing up of the grounds at St. Mary's School, in the Western party of the City. This is one among the most beautiful places, naturally, in the State, and needs but the hand of art to bring out thoroughly its beauties, and render it an earthly paradise; not even wanting the usual adjunct of a paradise—the angels.—*Standard.*

Serious Accident.—Capt. Wm. Stevenson, late of the 61st N. C. Regiment, met with a serious accident this morning in endeavoring to jump from the train while in motion. I seems that Captain Stevenson was returning from Wilmington, intending to get off at Goldsboro', but when the train arrived he was asleep, and did not wake up until after the train had gotten well under weigh, when he attempted to jump off, and in doing so fell under the car, the wheels passing over and horribly mangling his right leg. He was taken to the boarding house of Mrs. Wright, where amputation was performed by Dr. Kirby. We regret to say that he is in a very critical condition.
Goldsboro' News.

The April Term of our county court has been in session this week. Jos. D. Biggs, Esq., was elected chairman and J. J. Martin solicitor. But little business of a civil character has been transacted. Several freedmen upon conviction of stealing were ordered and got thirty-nine. The following gentlemen of the bar were present, Asa Biggs, P. H. Winston, J. R. Stubbs, J. T. Waldo, James E. Moore, S. W. Watts, J. J. Martin and A. S. Williams, Esqrs.—*Williamston Expositor, 14th inst.*

The Williamston *Expositor*, suggests the name of D. W. Bagley, Esq., as a candidate for the Convention, in place of the Hon. Jesse R. Stubbs, resigned.

Shocking Outrage, Robbery, and Attempted Murder, Rape and Arson.—The following facts are well authenticated. They came to our knowledge yesterday:

On the 11th instant, about eight o'clock at night, five negro men, armed, went to the house of Mr. Berry Scott, Deep Gully, near the Jones county line, whilst the family were at supper, and demanded all the fire-arms he had. Having taken possession of *them*, they next demanded the keys of all the locks on the premises, and then proceeded to plunder. They took some fifteen hundred pounds of bacon, about eight hundred pounds of pork; took all the money in the house, and jewelry and wearing apparel. They also took a horse and cart, which, however, were found next evening near Newbern, tied in the swamp. They cut open trunks and tore up and destroyed things generally.

They took Mr. Scott, who is an old man, out of the house, and stripped him and threatened to give him three hundred lashes if he did not tell them where his gold and silver ware was. One of the miscreants was about to make an attempt to violate the person of one of the old man's three daughters, but was prevented by one of his comrades. Before leaving they tied the ladies' hands behind their backs, and wound the rope about their necks and choked them severely and struck them on the head with their guns, and cursed them, and fastened them up in a room, from which they were not extricated till next morning. They then tied Mr. Scott, W. A. Scott and A. F. Duval (who happened to be present), in another room, and then threw fire on the floor threatening to burn the whole family up. Fortunately the building did not take fire, else all the family must have perished.—*Newbern Commercial.*

At Washington, Captain William Shaw shot and killed a negro burglar who had broken into the store of Joseph Potts & Son.

The *Sentinel* of the 16th says, during the occupation of this city, just one year ago, by General Sherman's armies, a portion of the most valuable archives of the State were abstracted from the State capitol.

The annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, Maryland, is in session in Baltimore.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE FENIANS.—Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister at Washington, it is stated, professes to have received information that leaves no doubt of the intention of the Fenians to attack some point in the British Provinces. A Presidential proclamation on the subject is said to be highly probable.

NEW FIVE CENT COIN.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces. It directs that as soon as practicable after the passage of the act, there shall be coined at the Mint of the United States, a five cent piece, composed of copper and nickel, in such proportion, not exceeding twenty-five per cent. of nickel, as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint, the standard weight of which shall be sixty grains with no greater deviation than four grains to each piece. The shape, weight and device of the coin to be determined by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The number of students at Washington College, Va., has recently been increased by large additions. Under the wise management of that noble patriot and soldier, Gen. R. E. Lee, it will take rank with the first institutions of learning in the United States. The students are not from the Southern States alone, but many come from the States north of the Potomac.

THE CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO CHURCHES IN THE SOUTH DURING THE WAR.—The Military Committee of the House has established a rule in the consideration of claims put in by religious associations of the South for damages done churches by occupation for hospital purposes, whereby all such claims are reported upon unfavorably. Many of these claims are before the committee.

The Texas Convention has passed an ordinance making five years' residence a qualification for voters.

Ex-Governor Allen, of Louisiana—now in Mexico—says he has secured a small piece of land near the beautiful city of Cordova, which he intends to improve as he can make the money. 'Tis here where he expects to live the rest of his life, and spend his declining years amidst his own fruits and flowers—resting literally under his own vine and fig tree free from all envy, all hate—but with good will toward all men.

DIVORCES.—Domestic happiness is rather a questionable subject in Rhode Island. There are at present before the Supreme Court of that State thirty-four cases of persons praying for divorce from their marriage bonds. The plaintiffs are nine men and twenty-five women.

The Carrollton (La.) Railroad has been purchased by a company of which Gen. Beauregard is President.

One of the murderers of the Deering family has been arrested at Philadelphia. The news produced the greatest excitement throughout the city, and the authorities had much difficulty in saving the man from the vengeance of the crowd.

That would-be-modern Jeffries of Virginia, Judge Underwood (so-called,) has decided that the writ of *habeas corpus* is not restored to that State by the proclamation of the President.

The Macon Telegraph says that there are forty-three thousand negroes and upward fed at the expense of the Government in Georgia, and that in all the Southern States the number exceeds four hundred and thirty-four thousand thus fed.

The dead lock in the Tennessee House of Representatives still continues. The Speaker positively refused, on Wednesday, to receive the report of the Committee on Elections relative to the credentials of members elect, because no quorum was present.

A new and elegant hotel, to be called the National Hotel, is being erected in Atlanta, Georgia. It will be opened to the public on the first of [illegible]

GEN. BUTLER'S VIEWS.—General Butler spoke to the legislature of Pennsylvania on the 11th. He regretted the political situation, and argued that Southerners shall not be admitted to Congress without guarantees. The Union party, he said, must extend full political liberty. If Southern Congressmen are unqualifiedly admitted they will combine with democrats and repudiate the [illegible]

The charter elections in Jersey City, Hoboken and Hudson City, New Jersey, have been carried by the democrats.

It is stated on apparently good authority that the President will not at present issue any proclamation concerning the Fenians, under impression that to do so would only increase the ism. The Government is watchful, it is said, to prevent violations of our neutrality.

GENERAL AMNESTY.—Some writers say the proclamation of general amnesty will soon be made; others, that it will not.

MR. DAVIS.—The correspondent of the New York News says that the President will soon release Mr. Davis on parole, and that there is no evidence that would convict him (we suppose of complicity with the assassination). On the same authority it is asserted that he will not be brought to trial.—(Doubtful.)

THE PRESIDENT ON JUDGE UNDERWOOD.—In conversation to-day the President expressed surprise that any one could take such a mistaken view of the proclamation as Judge Underwood had done, and declared not only that martial law was abolished all over the South, and the *habeas corpus* restored, but also that henceforth, under the late decision of the Supreme Court, there are no offences whatever that can be tried before military tribunals.—*Cor. N. Y. News.*

MUSTERED OUT.—The Secretary of War has issued an order directing all volunteer bands of musicians to be mustered out of the service. Among the general officers mustered out yesterday was Major-General Francis Fessenden, a son of Senator Fessenden.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.—The *Tribune* announces another instalment of testimony from this Lion's mouth of a committee.—It includes the testimony of ex-Vice-President Stephens. The *Tribune* says that it is all (including Stephen's) damaging to President Johnson's policy—it cites that of General Phil. Sheridan as being especially not flattering to Texas. Perhaps he could draw a portrait of the General not flattering. If it can't, the painter for him is in the Shenandoah Valley.

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS.—It can be positively stated that the Attorney-General is busily engaged in arranging for the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis. He will be arraigned before one of the Circuit Courts of the United States upon the charge of high treason.—The Attorney-General holds that there is no such thing as constructive presence in the crime of treason, and on this account the trial will probably be either in Tennessee or Virginia. William M. [illegible] is the only gentleman whose name has yet transpired who is to assist the Attorney-General in the prosecution, though several other eminent lawyers have been retained by the Government. [illegible] O'Connor and James T. Brady, of New York, William B. Reed, of Pennsylvania; and a [illegible] from Mississippi, are to conduct the defence. The intention of the authorities is to secure a speedy trial, not only for Mr. Davis, but for the other noted rebels.

INTERNAL REVENUE ASSESSMENTS.—WASHINGTON, April 13.—With the understanding that Congress will not postpone the annual assessment of incomes, licenses, etc., the commissioner of internal revenue has already commenced the distribution of blanks to assessors, and from Monday next the public printer will furnish for that purpose one hundred thousand per day. Assessors are instructed to proceed with the assessment without delay.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—HARRISBURG, April 13.—The Legislature adjourned sine die yesterday, after unanimously adopting resolutions of thanks in behalf of the State to Gov. Curtin for his fidelity to the interests of the country during the recent rebellion.—Every member voted aye, and the result was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN FREE MASONS.—The Supreme Council of the thirty-third and highest degree of Masonry, for the Southern jurisdiction, is to [illegible] session in Washington, commencing on Monday, the 16th inst.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER FINANCIER BY FIRE—TEN LIVES LOST.—PITTSBURG, April 13.—The steamboat Financier, bound from Pittsburg to New Orleans, was burned last night at Remington, twenty miles below this city. Ten lives were lost, and the boat and cargo, consisting of agricultural implements, iron, nails, and glass, totally destroyed. Insurance on boat $25,000, and on cargo $50,000, mostly in Pittsburg offices.

The names of the lost are Emanuel Rothchilds, wife and two children, of Texas; wife and daughter of Captain Darragh; Thomas Balder, colored pantryman, two deck hands, and a fireman. Others of the crew were severely but not seriously injured. The fire was occasioned by the explosion of a petroleum lamp in the hands of Mrs. Darragh.

LABORERS IN THE SOUTH.—It is estimated that in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, there are now about one-third of the number of colored laborers there were in 1860—while there are twice as many white workers.

Flags were displayed in New York on Thursday, in honor of the anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Charleston *South Carolinian*, in referring to General Sherman's recent letter on the burning of Columbia, says:

Gen. Sherman, we perceive, persists in the assertion that the city of Columbia was destroyed by order of Gen. Wade Hampton. Hampton joins issue upon the fact. The *onus probandi* rests upon General Sherman. He must produce the orders of Hampton and substantiate the charge. Unless he can show that Hampton contrived, even while he, Sherman, was in full possession of Columbia for more than twelve hours, to introduce five thousand of his Confederates, clothe them in Federal uniforms, and keep them busy, with torch and combustibles, flying from house to house, in the presence of five thousand witnesses, all his asservations must be in vain.

NARROW ESCAPE.—It is reported that ex-Senator Gwin lately had a narrow escape from death. While writing in his room at one of the New Orleans forts, a leaf of his manuscript blew off, and Dr. Gwin started for it upon the run, forgetting the sentinel upon duty. The negro drew his musket upon him and pulled the trigger, but fortunately the cap failed to explode. Had it gone off, that would have been the end of the ex-Senator.

LEAVING THE RADICALS.—The St. Louis *Republican* says that at the election in that city on Monday last, which resulted in a brilliant and overwhelming Democratic triumph, large numbers of Germans, who have heretofore acted with the Radicals, voted with the Democracy. The *Republican* compliments them for the good sense and patriotism they exhibited, in thus rebuking the revolutionary plans of the late leaders.

ANOTHER RELIEF FAIR.—The ladies of Charles county, Md., held a Southern Relief Fair at Port Tobacco last week, and on the first day realized over $700. The contributions are represented by the *Times* to have been very liberal for the people of that county, in view of the losses they sustained by the war.

THE SOUTHERN RELIEF SOIREE.—The grand soiree for the aid of the Southern Relief fund, which is to take place at the Front Street Theatre on Monday evening next, promises to be a grand affair, and a fitting finale to the grand exhibition just closed. The house has been tendered the lady managers by Mr. John T. Ford, free of charge, and there is every prospect that it will increase the general fund to a considerable extent.

Balt. Sun.

The church, in New Orleans, in which the Methodist Conference is holding its sessions, was struck by lighting on Thursday night, during the prevalence of one of the severest storms which has visited New Orleans.

PERSISTENT.—The Pennsylvania Legislature have again adopted a resolution requesting Senator Cowan to resign.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE—A RECUSANT MEMBER EXPELLED.—NASHVILLE, April 16.—The House of Representatives has expelled James R. Hood, one of the absconding members, charged with wilfully absenting himself to prevent a quorum. When brought before the House he persistently refused to answer to his name.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY.—NEW YORK, April 14.—In a murderous affray at Yonkers last night, Matthew Tansey was killed and his brother Roger mortally wounded by a man named Delaney, formerly in the rebel service. The Tanseys were endeavoring to stop a fight in which the murderer was engaged.

EARLY VEGETABLES IN THE SOUTH.—The Mobile papers have most tantalizing accounts of the abundance of vegetables in the city markets. Green peas were plenty—some brought from New Orleans, but the most of them home growth. The finest of carrots, celery, cabbages, rutabagas, radishes, lettuce, beets, &c., were displayed. New potatoes were in abundance.

HONOR TO THE GALLANT DEAD.—A proposition has been made by the ladies of various points in Georgia, and seems to meet hearty concurrence everywhere in the South, to appoint the 26th day of April, as the anniversary upon which Southern women will decorate the graves of our deceased soldiers. It is a sublimely touching and beautiful thought; one prompted by the same generous devotion which has won for the women of the South a shining page in the annals of history.

Whatever differences of opinion may have been produced by the result of the late contest of arms, as to the justice of the Confederate cause, there can be no diversity of thought as to the purity of the motives by which its soldiers were impelled to its defence, nor the unparalleled heroism and constancy with which they sustained that cause as long as there was a ray of hope. 'Tis true, they failed; but as "night wrapped her sable mantle around them, Fate pinned it with a bright star," and in future ages will be written and spoken of the South, as it was written of fallen Rome—Oh South, "thy fall was worthy of thy greatness."

In paying all possible honor to the memories of the gallant dead there can be no disloyalty, and we hope the ladies of the country will inaugurate a custom so touching and appropriate. Let us visit their graves in the beautiful season of spring, shed the tears of sorrowful rememberance, and strew the consecrated ground with evergreens and flowers; else will—

A thousand glorious actions that might claim
Triumphant laurels and immortal fame
Confused in clouds of glorious actions lie,
And troops of heroes undistinguished die.

Natchez Courier.

Archieves of North Carolina.

During the occupation of the city of Raleigh—just one ago—by Gen. Sherman's armies, a portion of the most valuable archieves of the State were *abstracted* from the capital. Of their subsequent history, the *Sentinel* thus speaks:

The Winchester *Gazette*, in the month of October of last year, mentioned that the papers in question, bearing principally upon the Colonial and Revolutionary history of North Carolina—and therefore of priceless value as State records—were in the town of Morrisania, New York, in the possession of one Rev. Washington Gladden.—It commented in terms of just severity upon the theft, and subsequently stated that the papers had been returned to the Secretary of War, for transmission to the proper authorities, in accordance with the expressed wish of Secretary Seward. At a later period it mentioned that the documents had not been fowared to Washington—the postmaster refusing to forward without prepayment of postage, and the officer who confessed to the abstraction declining to pay it. It was further stated, at one time subsequent, that the package containing the papers was in a billiard saloon in the village, liable to be picked up and carried away by any body who happened to call there!—Whether the papers have ever reached the War Department, we have no means of learning. We do know, however, that our Secretary of State has addressed several communications to Secretary Stanton upon the subject without being able to elicit any reply. Probably that functionary is too busily engaged in hob-nobbing with his radical associates to bestow a thought upon so unimportant a matter.

We deeply deplore the loss of these archives, and trust that no means will be left unessayed in order to recover them. They are an invaluable portion of the early history of the State, and their loss will leave a gap in its records that cannot be supplied.

Testimony of Mr. Thomas M. Cook, late Editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.

Mr. Thomas M. Cook, editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, was examined at great length by the Reconstruction Committee to-day. The chief interest attaching to the testimony of this witness was his exposition of affairs in Richmond immediately upon the surrender of Lee's army, including the circumstances attending President Lincoln's visit to that city, embracing facts communicated to the New York Herald, at the time, of which paper Mr. Cook was then a special correspondent. Mr. Cook testified to the propositions submitted by President Lincoln to Judge Campbell looking to an adjustment of the relations of the South to the Union, in which Mr. Lincoln suggested three points essential to peace:—First, the disbandment of the rebel armies; second, the full submission of the Southern people to the authority of the United States, and, third, no abatement by the Executive from his position on the emancipation of the slaves. This was submitted to Judge Campbell, in Richmond, a few days after the rebel evacuation of that city, and was subsequently reclaimed and suppressed by the military on authority transmitted from Washington. It was the more important for its added paragraphs, in which the late President declared that any propositions not inconsistent with the foregoing would be received and considered in a spirit of kindness and liberality; also that those who should immediately accept these terms would place themselves in a condition to avoid the operation of the confiscation law, the execution of which was optional with the President. Mr. Cook also testified at length in regard to the call issued under permission of General Weitzel for the assembling of the Virginia Legislature, showing that the original authority for the meeting of that body was given by President Lincoln in a note addressed to General Weitzel from City Point, on the day following the President's visit to Richmond, and was granted in response to a request to that effect emanating from Judge Campbell.—On Mr. Lincoln's return to Washington this permit was revoked, but the suppression of the circumstances has tended hitherto to impress the public mind with the opinion that General Weitzel was responsible for the call of this Legislature. The testimony of Mr. Cook is conceded to have established the fact that Mr. Lincoln, to the extent that his policy of reconstruction had been developed at the time of his death, was even more conservative and more liberally disposed towards the South than has been his successor.

It should be stated that Mr. Cook spent six weeks in Richmond in the investigation of the matters of which he testifies, immediately upon their occurrence, having been assigned to that special duty by the *New York Herald*. He is therefore a competent witness. He was also examined in regard to the present state of feeling in North Carolina. He considered the people of that State, with perhaps an occasional insignificant exception, perfectly loyal in their impulses. There is no intention or disposition among those who were secessionists to renew the attempt to secede from the Union. Neither does he think that in the event of a foreign war any portion of the people of that State would join the common enemy. He did not remember of having heard, during a residence of over a year in the State, of any contemptuous expressions towards the government or any branch of it. Occasionally individual members of Congress would be severely denounced elsewhere; but such denunciations by no means applied to the body as a whole. He did not believe the people of North Carolina were ready or willing to treat the freedmen fully as an equal; they are willing to admit him to testify in cases where he was a party in interest, to sue and be sued, hold, convey and bequeath real estate, &c.; but they would not permit him to sit in the jury box, vote or hold office. The people were willing that the negroes should be educated, but were opposed to the efforts of Northern missionaries to that effect, because of the disposition of such missionaries to interfere with the peaceful relations of servant and employer. In reply to a question the witness stated that he did not believe the Southern white people were yet prepared to undertake the education of blacks, but he thought they were coming to it. In reply to another question he stated that he believed a Southern jury would pass honestly and fairly upon the case of any negro that should be brought before it. The recent case of the judicial flogging of negroes in the streets of Wilmington did not disprove this.—There are no penitentiaries in North Carolina, and felonies, whether committed by blacks or whites, are punishable by whipping, branding and hanging. In the case referred to, had the prisoners been whites the Cout would have been compelled, under the laws of the State, to sentence them to be whipped.

[From the National Intelligencer, April 7.]

THE RADICAL MAJORITY have carried a measure against the remonstrances of a loyal Executive, in the Senate. Should it pass the House also, the civil rights bill becomes a law. The objections so ably and impregnably set forth remain. They show how the statute may be fairly construed, upon legal principles, to deny the reserved rights of the States, to augment national burdens, to foment social irritation and popular disaffection. But it remains to see how far, in practical operation, a most mischievous statute, considered even apart from its ulterior object, may be enforced by a liberal-minded and just Magistrate, whose constitutional duty it is "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," in a manner which shall avoid the most serious of its possible ill consequences.

This great Republic is not at the mercy of party politicasters, frantic agitators, and State gamblers. In them is not the comprehensiveness which appreciates, the wisdom which conserves or the moral principles which vivifies this majestic system of public order—the admiration and the glory of the human race. Not even with statesmen who deserve the name lies the fate of the beneficent Constitution under which we have been bred to political justice, mutual reliance, and enlightened tolerance. But the sovereign people of this country will take care of their own. They may, as they have been, be betrayed by a demagogery, without head to undrestand, or conscience to feel the extent of its crime, into bloody collision with each other. But, tremendous as was the scale on which the distressing spectacle was displayed to an astonished world, this sanguinary segment of the national cycle has been passed, and the air throngs with the shining promises of hope, of peace, and of love. Shall they be darkened and dissipated? Shall the heart ache and the shudder of 1861 come again? People of the United States, be warned that your demagogues are again gambling for your heritages of liberty, your guaranties of prosperity, and your meeds of victory. In the awful name of God, they buy you and they sell you in the Halls of your Legislature, and under the impious disguise of justice to all men, pervert the functions of lawgivers to the procurement of your abasement under the barbaric feet of negroes. Some of them bankrupt of a consistency of reasonable beings, would enfranchise an insensate rabble of negroes, and by controlling them, vote themselves into life-long power to govern, to degrade, and to defy you. Others would convert the whole land into a kingdom of hate, the reflection of their own bitterness of soul from past affronts and sufferings which they were too cowardly to punish and are too malevolent to forgive. Both must have power of oppression, or lose the only solace of their remorse, their disappointment, or their shame. They are said to be fanatical. Believe it not. There is now a great plot among them—a perfect method of madness—in which no detail is disproportioned, no instrumentality distorted, no contingency uncounted by the characteristic enthusiasm and sincere but fatal zeal of the fanatic. All is as sober, as shrewd, as unconscionable and as cold as ever sedition was planned, stratagem contrived, or assassination canvassed, by the desperate and monstrous usurpers of the dark ages. *There is not a fanatic in Congress.* There is no Gerrit Smith, no Giddings, no Lovejoy. There is Sumner, with his scrap-book of fraud; Stevens, vivid in every motion and look of his contemptuous command to an associate, "to hell with your conscience;" Fessenden, the restive, envious, but compulsory follower of Sumner; Wade, the blasphemous and brutal, who dares to insult the prayers of Christians by thanking their God, in open Senate, for the impending death of fellow Senators. Such are examples of the "fanatics." As well class the cold but delusive dexterity of the midnight gaming board with the impassioned but preposterous earnestness of the mourner's bench, as the soulless ratiocination of these men's politics with the honest but unreasonable fervor of the John Browns, the Giddingses, and the Lovejoys of a former day. There cannot now be abolitionists, because there is nothing to abolish. This extraordinary pro-negro movement, conducted in the now obsolete but still stirring language of the old agitators—in the splendid imagery and ravishing sentiment of universal freedom—the very poetry of politics in all ages—is nothing in the world but a fraud—a fraud upon the negroes, who are never to have freedom in the suffrages proposed for them; a fraud upon the white men who make the constituencies of those who persuade them to belive that justice is the motive; a fraud upon that noble soldiery who pledged, in the lightning and storm of battle, even to the very enemy before them, by every flash of their guns, the perpetuation of the Constitution of their fathers, the indissolubility of fraternal bonds, and the dignity of the Anglo-Saxon race; and a fraud upon mankind, who, throughout the world, are called to witness and conjured to believe that philanthropy and justice are the public objects of such action.

[From the National Intelligencer.

Senatorial Blasphemy Rebuked.

When on Thursday a motion was made to fix an hour on Friday in advance, in order that two sick Senators could know when to absent themselves from their beds long enough to vote on the civil rights bill and return, the intense but turgid outburst of Wade immediately arose, blasphemously thanking God for the affliction of the Senators, (known to be opposed to the bill,) and, construing it as a providential interference for the sake of affording him and his party the present opportunity to carry the bill, insisted on a vote forthwith. The Senate was shocked. Mr. McDougall rose and administered a most effective rebuke, which was pronounced by Republican members as most fit and just. The scene was most impressive. The whole assembly seemed to be in full sympathy with Mr. McDougall's brief speech, and the countenance of all, save Mr. Wade, plainly responded amen to all he uttered. Mr. McDougall said:

Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio is in the habit of appealing to his God in vindication of his judgment and conduct. It is a common thing for him to do so; but in view of the present demonstration, it may well be asked, who and what is his God? In the old Persian mythology there was an Ormasdes and an Ahriman—a God of light and beauty, and a God of darkness and death. The God of light sent the sun to shine, and gentle showers to fructify the fields. The God of darkness sent the tornado, and the tempest, and the thunder, scathing with pestilence the nations.

And in old Chaldean times, men came to worship Ahriman, the God of darkness, the God of pestilence and famine, and his priests became multitudinous; they swarmed the land; and when men prayed then their offerings were: We will not sow a field of grain; we will not dig a well; we will not plant a tree. These were the offerings to the dark spirit of evil until a prophet came who redeemed that ancient land. But he did it after crucifixion, like our great Master. The followers of Ahriman always appealed to the same spirit manifested by the Senator from Ohio. Death is to be one of his angels, now, to redeem the Constitution and the laws, and to establish liberty.—Sickness, suffering, evil are to be his angels, and he thanks the Almighty, his Almighty, that sickness, danger, and evil are about.

It may be a good God for him in this world; but if there is any truth in what we learn about the orders of religion in the Christian world, his faith will not help him when he shall ascend up and ask entrance at the crystal doors. If there can be evil expressed in high places that communicates evil thoughts, that communicates evil teachings, that demoralizes the youth who receive impressions as does the wax, it is by such lessons as the Senator from Ohio now teaches by word of mouth as Senator in this Senate hall.

Sir, the President of the United States is a constitutional officer, clothed with high power, and clothed with the very power which he has exercised in this instance, and those who conferred upon him those powers were men such as Madison and Jay, and Hamilton and Morris, and Washington, and a host of worthies—men who, I think, knew as much about the laws of government and how they should be rightly balanced as any of the wisest who now sit here in council.

It is the duty of the President of the United States to stand as defender of the Constitution in his place as conservator of the rights of the people, as tribune of the people, as it was in old Rome when the people did choose their tribunes to go into the Senate Chamber among the aristocracy of Rome, and when they passed laws injurious to the Roman people, to stand out and say, "I forbid it."

That is the veto power, incorporated wisely by our fathers in the Constitution, conferred upon the President of the United States, and to be treated with consideration; and no appeal of the Senator to his God can change the Constitution or the rights of the President of the United States, or can prevent a just consideration of the dignity of the Senate body by persons who have just consideration, who feel that they are Senators.

It is a strange thing, an exceedingly strange thing, that when a few Senators in the city of Washington, ill at their houses, give assurance that they can be present to act upon a great public question on the day following, that we should hear a piece of declamation, the Senator appealing to his God, and saying with an "*Io Triumphe*" air, well or ill, God has made them ill. Sir, the God of Dessolation, the God of Darkness, the God of Evil is his God.

I never expected to hear such objections raised among honorable men. I never expected to hear such things in this hall, and I rose simply to say that such sentiments were to be condemned and must receive my condemnation now and here, and if it amounts to a rebuke, I trust it may be a rebuke.

No Proclamation Concerning the Fenians—Their Movements Watched—No General Amnesty Yet—The Habeas Corpus and Military Trials.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

It is not probable that the President will issue any proclamation at present concerning the Fenian movement, though it would be worth more to the Fenian leaders than anybody else. The President, as it has been rumored by some who are likely to know his views on the subject, is too shrewd to commit any such mistake, even if the British ministers should express any alarm at the Fenian menaces, which, by the way, he has not done since the scare of St. Patrick's day. It is true, however, that the govrenment is watchful, through its proper and useful agents, to prevent any violation of our neutrality, either on the Canada or the Mexican border.

The talked of amnesty proclamation is a document not likely soon to appear. There is no probability that the President will immediately take another step forward, though, as he has repeatedly said, he would take none backward. He is in a position to await events, which will govern his course.

Some have expected that the President would state what he understands to be the effect of the peace proclamation. Judge Underwood, at Alexandria, has made a decision which shows what it does not mean in his opinion. It does not mean, according to him, that the writ of *habeas corpus* is restored in the State of Virginia. No denial is given to this opinion.

The opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Bowles and Milligan has not been published at length, and until it is, it cannot be known how far the opinion may affect the question of military trials in Virginia or in this District.

THE HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS—UNDERWOOD'S OPINION.

[Special dispatch to the New York News.]

WASHINGTON, April 12.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens was examined again to-day before the Reconstruction Committee at great length. The committee manifested a desire to obtain all the information from Mr. Stephens, as it seems to be their impression that he is by far the best informed witness who has yet appeared before them. It is impossible to say what impression the evidence of Mr. Stephens may have upon the ultimate action of the committee, but if they were not determined not to admit the Southern States under any circumstances, it is difficult to see how they could refuse to do so now after the evidence laid before them by Mr. Stephens. Mr. Stephens has laid before them the facts which prove that the people of Georgia are as loyal as the people of Massachusetts or New York, and that they are doing ten times as much for the negroes as the people of those States, and that they ardently desire a restoration to the Union, yet the committee have determined, and Congress will sustain them in this determination, that none of the Southern States, not even Georgia, shall be represented in the present Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1866.—The extraordinary decision of Judge Underwood, referred to in my dispatch of last night, has occasioned considerable excitement in official circles. The decision is based upon a willing perversion of the President's peace proclamation. There is no ambiguity about that instrument.

The President intends by it to restore the *habeas corpus* in all the States mentioned in the proclamation, and that intention is plainly expressed. The President is understood as being greatly displeased at Uunderwood's action in the matter, and it is undestood that he will soon take such action in relation to the status of the citizens of the Southern States as will no longer leave the matter in doubt. In conversation to-day the President expressed surprise that any one could take such a mistaken view of the proclamation as Judge Underwood had done, and declared not only that martial law was abolished all over the South, and the *habeas corpus* act restored, but also that henceforth, under the late decision of the Supreme Court there are no offences whatever that can be tried before the military tribunal.

It is quite probable that Judge Underwood will have to revise his own decision. In regard to the case of Jefferson Davis, I would not excite false hopes in the minds of his friends, but I am satisfied, from what I have learned to-day, that the President will very soon order his release on parole, or even, perhaps, his unconditional release. He will not be brought to trial.

There is not a particle of evidence against him that could convict him, and the committee will so report.

The proclamation of General Amnesty will undoubtedly soon be issued.

The President has decided that all the public departments be closed to-morrow, and a general suspension of public business to take place in commemoration of the death of President Lincoln.

The negroes are to celebrate on Monday with great pomp. Mr. Stanton has ordered all the negro regiments here to parade.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ⅌ lb.	32 @ 35
BEEF CATTLE, ⅌ 100 lbs.	12 00 @ 15 00
BRICKS, ⅌ M.	12 00 @ 20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each, 2nd hand	2 75 @ 4 00
New	4 00 @ 5 00
CANDLES, ⅌ lb., Tallow	20 @ 25
Adamantine	25 @ 28
Sperm	50 @ 55
COFFEE, ⅌ lb., Java	40 @ 42½
Laguayra	35 @ 38
Rio	25 @ 28
St. Domingo	26 @ 28
COTTON, ⅌ lb., Ord. to Mid'g	26 @ 28
Strict Mid'g	29 @ 30
Good Mid'g	00 @ 30
COTTON BAGGING, Gunny, ⅌ yard	30 @ 31
Dundee	28 @ 30
Rope, ⅌ lb.	20 @ 21
CORN MEAL, ⅌ bushel	1 25 @ 1 30
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ⅌ yd	26 @ 28
Yarn, ⅌ 5 lb.	2 90 @ 3 00
FEATHERS, ⅌ lb.	00 @ 50
FISH, ⅌ bbl., Mullets	0 00 @ 12 00
Mac'l, No. 1	00 00 @ 20 00
Mac'l, No. 2	17 00 @ 18 00
Mac'l, No. 3	14 00 @ 15 00
Her'gs, East.	5 00 @ 8 50
Dry Cod, ⅌ lb.	8 @ 9
FLOUR, ⅌ bbl., Family	$10 00 @ 14 00
Superfine	8 75 @ 10 00
Fine	8 00 @ 8 50
GLUE, ⅌ lb.	15 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 40
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	00 00 @ 115 00
LAND PLASTER, ⅌ ton	18 00
GRAIN, ⅌ bushel, Corn	0 95 @ 1 00
Oats	55 @ 65
Peas, Cow	1 00 @ 1 15
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 2 00
Rice, E. I., ⅌ lb	10 @ 11
Carolina	14½ @ 15
HIDES, ⅌ lb., Green	4½ @ 5
Dry	10 @ 15
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs., Eastern	1 35 @ 1 40
North River	1 15 @ 1 25
IRON, ⅌ lb., English, ass'd	9 @ 11
American, ref.	0 @ 10
American, sheer	0 @ 00
Swede	11 @ 12
LIME, ⅌ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00
from store	2 00 @ 2 25
LUMBER, ⅌ M., (River,) Fl'r Boards	00 00 @ 25 00
Wide do	00 00 @ 21 00
Scantling	20 00 @ 21 00
LIQUORS, ⅌ gal., (domestic,) Whiskey, Bourbon	2 25 @ 5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon, Cuba	48 @ 55
Syrup	50 @ 1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ⅌ 280 lbs., New Virgin	0 00 @ 5 00
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 00
Hard	0 00 @ 1 50
Tar, ⅌ bbl.	0 00 @ 1 25
Tar, in order	1 80 @ 2 00
Pitch, do	3 50 @ 4 00
Rosin, pale	9 50 @ 10 50
do No. 1	4 50 @ 6 00
do No. 2	2 20 @ 4 00
do No. 3	1 50 @ 1 75
Spirits Turpentine, ⅌ gal.	52½ @ 53
NAILS, ⅌ lb.	8¼
Cut	8 @ 00
Wrought	00 @
OILS, ⅌ gallon, Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Linseed	1 25 @ 1 50
Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
PEA NUTS, ⅌ bushel	1 75 @ 2 25
POTATOES, ⅌ bush., Sweet	1 50 @ 2 00
Irish, ⅌ bbl.	3 25 @ 3 75
PROVISIONS, ⅌ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams	17 @ 18
Middlings	16 @ 17
Shoulders	15 @ 15½
Hog round	15 @ 16
Western Bacon, Middlings	00 @ 17
Shoulders	00 @ 15
Lard	17 @ 18
Butter	40 @ 50
Cheese	23 @ 24
PORK, Northern, ⅌ lb., City Mess	31 00 @ 32 00
Thin "	30 00 @ 31 00
Prime "	28 00 @ 29 00
Prime,	26 00 @ 28 00
Rump	25 00 @ 27 00
SALT, Alum, ⅌ bush.	0 50 @ 60
Liverpool, ⅌ sack, ground, cargo	1 50 @ 1 75
from store	2 00 @ 2 50
SUGAR, ⅌ lb., Cuba	14 @ 00
Porto Rico	15 @ 16
C	16 @ 00
B	17 @ 00
A	18 @ 00
Crushed	20 @ 00
SOAP, ⅌ lb.	10 @ 15
SHINGLES, ⅌ M., Contract	4 50 @ 5 50
Common	2 50 @ 3 00
STAVES, ⅌ M., W. O. bbl.	30 00 @ 35 00
R. O. hhd.	40 00 @ 50 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M., Shipping	18 00 @ 19 00
Mill, prime	12 00 @ 14 00
Mill Fair	9 00 @ 10 00
Mill, inferior to ordinary	5 00 @ 8 00
TALLOW, ⅌ lb.	12 @ 13
TOBACCO, ⅌ lb., Navy	25 @ 35
Medium	30 @ 40
Fine	00 @ 60

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

For the week ending Thursday, April 18th, 1866.

TURPENTINE.—Since our review of Thursday last the market for this article has ruled exceedingly quiet, but prices remain unchanged. The quantity coming to market continues very light, and has been confined to small parcels, and have been generally taken on receipt at $5 for new virgin, $3 for yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, ⅌ 280 lbs.—with the usual deduction on each grade when of *inferior* quality. The following are the sales for the week:

	Bbls.	New Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	125	$5 00	$3 00	$1 50
Friday	30	5 00	3 00	1 50
Saturday	55	5 25	3 00	1 50
Monday	73	5 00	3 00	1 50
Tuesday	44	5 00	3 00	1 50
Wednesday	22	5 00	3 00	1 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended the market has ruled steady for this article, but owing to the meagre receipts the transactions have been limited. There is a fair demand from buyers, and 53 cents is readily obtained for white, with the usual deductions for colored. Sales for the week as follows:

Friday..... 35 bbls. at 52½ cents for white,
Saturday ... 19 " " 52½ " " "
Do ..... 27 " " 53 " " " (virgin)
Wednesday 36 " " 53 " " " "

ROSIN.—For the week just ended the market has ruled exceedingly quiet for all grades, and but few transactions have taken place. For Common there is at present no demand, and it is almost impossible to effect a sale at anything like a fair price. We learn that $1 25@$1 50 is now offered by buyers, but sellers refuse to accept this figure, and therefore quotations must be looked upon as merely nominal. The market also rules quiet for No. 2, and only one or two small lots have found sale. For Pale there has been some little enquiry, but there is very little selling. We quote sales for the week as follows: 334 bbls. Common at $1 50@$1 75; 150 do. No. 2 at $2 20@$2 50; and 125 do. Pale at $9 50, $10@$10 50, and Opaque $5@$6 ⅌ bbl.

TAR.—There has been only a light demand for this article during the week, and notwithstanding the meagre receipts the price has declined 25 cents. The sales comprise only 256 bbls. at $1 50, and 100 do. at $1 25 ⅌ bbl. closing at latter price.

BEEF CATTLE—Are in active request for butchering purposes, and in the absence of receipts the market has become entirely bare. A few droves would sell readily, and we quote on the hoof at 15 @ 18 cents ⅌ lb for net meat, as in quality.

BARRELS.—The supply of empty spirits turpentine barrels has become materially reduced in the absence of receipts worthy of note, and in consequence prices have advanced. There is also a better enquiry, and we quote sales during the week of second hand ones at $2 75 @ $3 for lots as they run, and $3 50 @ $4 for selected, as in quality; and new at $3 75 @ $4 for country and $4 50 @ $5 for New York make.

COTTON.—Since our review of Thursday last but very little business has been done in the market for this article.—The unfavorable tenor of the advices, together with the stringency in money matters here, has had the tendency to check operations, and only a few lots have changed hands, at about last week's quotations. At the time of closing our report buyers are offering 28 cents for middling, while holders are asking 30 cents, and only a small stock on market. Sales as follows: Thursday, 17 bales at 22 @ 25 cents for re-packed, 28 cents for middling, and 30 cents for good middling; Saturday, 10 do. at 29 cents for middling; Monday, 14 do. at 30 cents for middling, and 25 cents for stained; Tuesday, 5 do. at 28 cents for middling. Wednesday, 15 do. at 28 cents ⅌ lb.

CORN MEAL—The market continues to be very well supplied, and we quote small sales from the granaries at $1 25 @ $1 35 ⅌ bushel.

EGGS—Sell from carts at 25 cents ⅌ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are in light demand, and dull at 50 to 55 cents ⅌ lb.

FLOUR—But little business has been doing in this article during the past week, and the market rules quiet.—There is a full stock of Northern brands in store, while there is merely a retail enquiry, and we quote only small sales at $8 to $8 50 for fine, $8 75 to $10 for superfine, and $10 to $14 ⅌ bbl. for family, according to quality.

GRAIN—In CORN we have no change worthy of note to make since our last review. Scarcely any has been received for the past three weeks, and former arrivals have been considerably reduced, though the stock remaining in dealers hands is fully adequate to supply present wants. A fair enquiry exists, and a few cargoes would sell at 90@95 cents ⅌ bushel, as in quality. A cargo of 1500 bushels was received on Monday which has gone into store.——OATS—There is a good supply of former arrivals on market, and we notice only a limited enquiry. A lot of 1000 bushels was received a few days since, and sold from vessel at 60 cents ⅌ bushel.——PEAS—Continue in fair enquiry, and only a moderate stock on market. We quote Cow at $1 to $1 05 ⅌ bushel, by the quantity.——RICE—The market is moderately supplied with clean, and there is merely a retail demand. We quote Carolina at 14 @ 15 cents ⅌ lb. by the cask.

GUANO—From store, we quote as follows: Peruvian $115; Pacific, $85; and E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $65 ⅌ ton.

HAY—The market is moderately supplied, and rules rather dull. About 300 bales Northern received during the week, 100 of which sold from wharf at $1 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.; balance unsold.

LIME—Is in good supply, and dull of sale. A cargo of 981 casks has been received by a dealer, and is selling at $2 from wharf, and $2 25 ⅌ cask from store.

MOLASSES—Cuba is in good stock, and only a small business doing. We quote from wharf at 50 cents ⅌ gallon for single hhds.

PEA NUTS—Sell at $1 75@$2 25 ⅌ bushel, according to quality.

POTATOES—The supply of Irish is moderate, and there is only a light demand. We quote at $3 25 @ $3 75 ⅌ bbl. Sweet sell at $1 50 to $2 ⅌ bushel.

PROVISIONS.—We have nothing new to report in the BACON market since our last review. The receipts for the past week or two have been confined mostly to small lots, but there is a full supply of North Carolina cured in dealers' hands, and merely a retail demand at present. We quote sales of several small lots at prices ranging from 15 @ 15½ cents for shoulders, 15 @ 16 cents for hog round, and 17 @ 18 cents ⅌ lb for hams, according to quality.—For Western there is scarcely any demand, and we notice a moderate stock on market. We refer to our table for quotations, which are merely nominal.——LARD—Is in full stock, and sells slowly at 17 @ 18 cents ⅌ lb for North Carolina.——PORK.—Northern is in moderate supply, and demand light. We refer to our table for store prices of the different qualities.

SALT.—The market continues to be well supplied, and there is scarcely any demand. We quote from store at $2 @ 2 25 ⅌ sack for Liverpool ground, and 50 @ 60 cents ⅌ bushel for alum.

SHINGLES.—Little or no shipping demand, and market dull at $2 50 @ $3 00 for common, and $4 50 @ $5 50 ⅌ M. for contract.

TIMBER—Has been brought in quite freely during the past week, and the market has ruled unusually dull, as there is very little demand for mill purposes. We quote sales of some 15@20 rafts at $5 50 to $6 50 for ordinary, $8 @$9 50 for fair, $11@$12 for prime, and $14 ⅌ M. for extra.

WOOD—Is in fair demand, and sells by the boat load at $2 50 to $2 75 for pine, $2 50 to $3 for ash, and $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS.—To coastwise ports there appears to be but little country produce offering shipment at present, and some difficulty is experienced by vessels in obtaining cargoes. We have no change to report in prices, however, and refer to our table for last prices paid both by steamers and sailing vessels.

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending April 18, 1866.

COASTWISE.

To NEW YORK.—170 bbls spirits turpentine; 57 do crude turpentine; 2,365 do rosin; 2,433 do tar; 820 bales cotton; 16 do yarn; 82 bushels pea nuts; 34 do flaxseed; 10 bbls copper ore; 1 iron safe; 6 casks bacon; 202 sacks salt; 2 tons old iron; 2 bales bagging; 59 empty bbls; 3 bbls tallow; 6 bdls gunny bags; 89 coils rope; 9 bales rags; 3 pieces hose; 1 box tobacco; 19 bbls old copper; 69 pkgs mdze.

To PHILADELPHIA.—49 bbls spirits turpentine; 131 do rosin; 48 do pitch; 120 bushels pea nuts; 5 bales sheeting; 38 do yarn; 92 bars iron; 73 empty bbls; 15,000 juniper bolts; 317,985 feet lumber.

To NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—189,062 feet lumber.

To BALTIMORE.—193 bbls spirits turpentine; 77 do rosin; 5 bales cotton; 199 pkgs tobacco; 14 pkgs furniture.

FOREIGN.

To CARDENAS.—20 bbls tar; 46,000 feet lumber.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	$0 55 @ $0 60	$ 00 @ $0 40
Spirits Turpentine, "	1 25 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 60
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 50	00 @ 40
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ½	⅝ @ ½
Cotton Goods and Yarns, per foot.	00 @ 20	00 @ 00
Flaxseed, per bush.	15 @ 00	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 15	10 @ 12½
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 00
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ 0	00 @ ½
Cotton Goods and Yarns, per bale.	00 @ 00	00 @ 1 25
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 75	0 55 @ 0 60
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 95
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 75	40 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ⅜	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 75
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 75
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 @ ⅜
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 0

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 19, 1866.

STEAMSHIPS	
Washington, Chichester, ldg., N. Y.,	H. M. Barry.
BARQUE	
(Br.) Wm. Edward, Woodlin, ldg., Liverpool,	O. G. Parsely & Co.
BRIGS	
Irene, Dyer, ldg., W. I.	Russell & Ellis.
(Br.) Persia, Fields, ldg., W. I.,	Worth & Daniel.
C. B. Allen, Barbour, dis.,	Andrews & Bardin.
SCHOONERS	
Volta, Seares, wtg.,	Harriss & Howell.
R. Vannerman, Vannerman, ldg., Boston,	do.
Kate E. Rich, Cordery, ldg., Phil.,	do.
White Squall, Adams, ldg., Phil.,	do.
Maggio VanDusen, Corson, ldg., Phil.,	do.
Ozar, Hammond, ldg., St. Domingo,	do.
Wild Pigeon, Phillips, ldg., N. Y.,	do.
Ossuna, Allen, ldg., W. I.,	W. B. Flanner.
Virginia Price, Eldridge, ldg., N. Y.,	Russell & Ellis.
Franklin Bell, Homan, ldg., N. Y.,	Worth & Daniel.
Mary Allice, Perry, ldg., N. O.,	do.
Ida L., Benson, ldg., Damarara,	Kidder & Martin.

New Hanover County Medical Association.

A NUMBER OF THE PHYSICIANS of the Town and County assembled on the 12th inst., for the purpose of re-organizing the Association. After consultation, it was thought advisable to secure the presence of a larger number, by giving a more general notice. I was, therefore, requested to invite all the regular members of the Profession in both Town and County to meet at the Town Hall, at 7½ o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the first day of May next, it being the week of the session of the Superior Court.

I, therefore, earnestly request all regular members of the profession to meet at the time and place specified, to participate in the proceedings.

WIL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D.,
Prest. N. H. Co. Med. Association.

April 18 171-1t
Dispatch copy.

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. N.

April 19. 12—6m

S. T.—1860—X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, topid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck.—See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

April 19 12-1y

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 14, 1866.

The Medical Profession.

The demoralization of the war may be seen in every department, trade and profession. The Medical Profession has not escaped this common injury and degeneracy. Its members, many of them, did their duty nobly in the war, and their humane, self-sacrificing labors and heroic spirit, give honor and lustre to their names, and add much to the common glory of the Southern armies. But as a whole it cannot be denied that the professional standard is now lower than at any former time; and never was the spirit of medical reform and improvement more needed than now. Formerly, under the direction of wise and good men of the profession in this State, much good was done for the public and the science of medicine by the machinery of county medical societies, a State Medical Society, and a State Medical Journal. By these laudable means and measures, much was done to unite and harmonize the profession, to develop its resources, to improve its science, to elevate its standard and tone, and to contribute to the health and lives of the people. But all these means of good and progress were in the main necessarily suspended during the war, and deplorable evils have hence resulted, to which we have just alluded.

In this view we are glad to learn that steps are about to be taken to reorganize the profession of the State—to revive county Medical Societies and establish additional ones, and to call together again soon the State Medical Society. We are gratified at this, and we should be pleased to see a State Medical Journal also established at an early a day as practicable. The profession in other States are moving in these matters, and why should the medical men of our State lag behind? The medical officers of North Carolina, like her brave and generous soldiers, were not during the war surpassed in ability, skill and patriotism by those of any other State, and why now should the medical men of the State allow themselves to be surpassed?

We are glad to know that the physicians of Wilmington and New Hanover are about to form a County Medical Association, or to revive the old County Medical Society. It is only by combination in this way that elevation and progress can best be attained, and the evils of empiricism, demagogism, and low conduct be best eradicated from an injured profession, whose existence is indispensable to the community.

The Southern Relief Fair.

The second week of the great Southern Relief Fair opened at 12 o'clock, M., on Monday, under most favorable auspices. The throngs of visitors were even greater than on previous days. The vast hall of the Maryland Institute was filled in a few minutes, and so great in a short time became the crowd as to render promenading impracticable. Nevertheless, the greatest enthusiasm and high good humor characterized the vast assemblage.

The Board of Managers have determined positively to close the fair to-night, still contributions of goods and money continue to be sent in. The donations of cash on Monday amounted to $3,258.

Admiral Raphael Semmes, just released from prison in Washington, visited the fair on Monday, and after viewing the prominent objects of interest and dining with the ladies in the lunch room, took his departure, evidently much pleased with his visit. Among the recent donations, one of the most notable is a lot of ground, twenty-five feet front and one hundred and twenty-two feet deep, situated on the north-east corner of St. Paul and Federal streets, presented by Mrs. B. C. Howard, the President of the "Ladies Southern Relief Association." This handsome present will be raffled, two hundred chances, at $5 each.

The Great Southern Fair.

The Great Southern Fair held in Baltimore closed Thursday night. It was a great success.—It could not have resulted otherwise, for the generosity, the beauty, the wealth, and the benevolence of thousands of people were combined in this noble effort to relieve the sufferings of the Southern people. It had also all the aids that business skill and energy could bestow. The amounts realized, and the manner of their distribution will be duly announced.

Several days since, a Southern lady while attending the Fair, took from her neck a valuable gold chain and presented it in aid of the great charity, saying that she would give her watch also, but that it was prized as a memento. This chain being raffled on Wednesday, was won by Dr. Purcell of Baltimore, who generously deposited it with the managers of the raffle, to be returned to the fair donator. From the countless number of contributions on Wednesday, the day previous to the closing, we select the following "from Mr. Caulfield, of Richmond, a bunch of brass keys, verified to as being the keys of the magazine of that city whilst General Lee had his headquarters there;" from Mr. R. G. Horton, of the New York *Day Book*, a crotcheted bed quilt, with the name of R. E. Lee worked in the centre, done by a lady seventy years of age, and a child seven years of age, daughter of Mr. Horton; two oil paintings of the Natural Bridge, by Mrs. M. H. Houston, of Richmond; a camel hair shawl, valued at $600, from A. T. Stewart, of New York; a splendid cusion, from one of General Lee's daughters; part of the coat worn by General Stonewall Jackson when he received his fatal wound, near Chancellorsville; a valuable lot of books from C. B. Richardson, publisher, New York; an oil painting of Col. John S. Mosby, from Thomas A. Wilmurt, New York; a cane, cut by Henry Clay, at Ashland, from Mr. Redmond, New York; a bouquet of magnificent flowers from the plains of Manassas, from Mrs. Susan Pennington, delivered by Adams' Express Company; bouquets of lovely spring flowers from Mrs. B., Miss E. C. Croton, Miss R. V. Sandy, and G. V. Spencer, of Tappahannock, Virginia; a cabinet oil painting of General Lee, by Miss May, of New York.

A very liberal offer has been made by Doctors Winchell and Kloeber, of the celebrated steam dental establishment, No. 162 Saratoga street.—They propose to give their entire receipts for drawing teeth by their new process during the present week for the benefit of the general fund.

Mrs. Charles Baker, at tables 17 and 18, has received the following note, which explains itself:

SOUTHERN LITERARY INSTITUTE,
BALTIMORE, MD., April 10, 186.

My Dear Mrs. Baker: Having before the war enjoyed a liberal patronage from the Southern States, to whose relief the ladies of Baltimore have so generously devoted themselve, and wishing to contribute what lies, in my power to so noble a cause, I shall be pleased if you will accept the following as a donation:

For my native State, Florida, one full scholarship for the scholastic year, commencing September 10, 1866, which is to include the entire expense for board, tuition in English, the classics, modern languages, music, and any or all of the extra branches taught in the Institute. Value, four hundred dollars.

For each of the remaining Southern States, one scholarship for tuition in English, classics and mathematics. Value of each, one hundred dollars,

I trust that your efforts will be rewarded by a success beyond your most sanguine expectations.

Very respectfully, yours,
GEORGE A. HULSE MCLEOD,
Principal.

The attendance upon the Fair was as great upon the last as any previous day. We are not informed what disposition will be made of such goods as were left unsold at the close of the Fair,

A Silver Lining.

The political clouds look dark. The storm which has been gathering within the National Capitol seems about to discharge its collected wrath over the defenceless South. The expulsion of Mr. Stockton from the Senate, and Messrs. Vorhees and Brooks from the House of Representatives, by which means the Radicals have now rendered powerless the veto of the President, and the endorsement of these outrages by the people of Connecticut at their recent election, consummate all the worst anticipations of the Southern people, and are fruitful sources of gloom and despondency.

Yet our people have much to hope for in the future, and have reason to be thankful to the Giver of all good for his many mercies to us. One year ago we surrendered as a conquered people, subject to the terms of the conqueror. Many of our cities were burned, large districts of country plundered and left desolate, our currency destroyed, our system of labor suddenly and violently revolutionized, and our whole political and social government uprooted.

Who could have supposed that in one year so much would have been accomplished in the work of restoration. Our cities, Phœnix-like, have risen from their ashes; commerce and trade, to a very great extent, is restored; agriculture, under many difficulties, is revived; and our people generally, with an energy nerved by necessity, have resumed their business pursuits. Capital from a distance, has to an extent beyond our most hopeful expectation, sought investment here—and we need but a good crop and the ordinary recompense to industry, to make the convalesence, which now marks our social condition, permanent and the precursor of continued health and vigor.

Our political situation is hopeful, so long as the President is firm in his course of justice and mercy, which has thus far characterized him. One year ago we had no political rights, but what were granted by a capricious and arbitrary military authority. First, amnesty, with a few necessary exceptions, and then, within the year, a proclamation announcing that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the Southern States is at an end, and is henceforth so to be regarded, has restored us, so far as the Executive power extends, to our rights under the civil government.

We have much to hope for. The President's work of reconstruction will yet be brought to a full and happy completion. So deeply is it planted in the hearts of the conservative and law-abiding people of the country, founded as it is upon the Constitution of the United States and the rights of the States, that, though its sucess may be delayed by the temporary power of the enemies of the Governmet, its progress will be upward and onward, until it will overthrow those, whose dangerous temerity can hardly be entirely attributable to an honest fanaticism. The Ship of State, under charge of the wise and bold helmsman, will survive the storm which is now spending its strength, in mad fury, against her sides, and the day will soon come when the honest masses will throw off the spell of dangerous inactivity or misguided opposition, which now marks their course towards the General Government and rush, with resistless enthusiasm, to the rescue of the country.

We should not despond. We can by a cheerful and contented discharge of our duties, add strength to the President and his friends at the North, and by close attention and industry to our business occupations, destroy the financial and commercial depression, at present existing. We can aid those friends who are fighting our battles for us, by proving, by our conduct, that the President's confidence in our loyalty is not misplaced; that the insurrection is indeed at an end.

Returning Sense of Justice.

The New York *Post*, somewhat radical in its views, gives the following very sensible advice:

> "Let us try a new plan. Let us say to the Southern people, 'You shall be in all things as free as we are; you shall be represented in Congress; you shall say what you please; shout for whom you please, wear what colors you like, elect whom you like; we only require that you shall grant the same right to us, that you shall keep the peace, obey and enforce the laws, and protect all others in the right which you demand for yourselves.' We believe there is common sense enough among the Southern people, and statesmanship enough among their leading men to accept and fulfill these conditions, and where they find it difficult at the moment, to receive kindly the assistance of the general government. And if there is not, we are strong enough to enforce these simple rights, and we are bound to do so with utmost vigilance."

This advice contains the touch-stone to reunion and fraternal feeling. "Keep the peace, obey and enforce the laws, and protect all others in the right you demand for yourselves," is all that can justly be demanded of us as citizens of the United States. Do not prescribe certain colors as loyal and certain others as disloyal. Do not compel us to elect men in whom we have not confidence. We are willing and anxious to be tested by all proper means, in regard to our loyalty, but do not require us either to be false to the memory of our glorious dead, or forgetful of the living.

We hope the sentiments of the *Post*, may yet rise above the petty passions of the hour, and that the North may appreciate the feelings, which the people of the South have for those who fought for what they honestly believed to be a good and righteous cause. The Southern heart must indeed cease to throb before it ceases to venerate those who died for her, or to cherish those who fought her battles. The character of the Southern people must fall to such a low ebb as to render them worthless as citizens, when they cease to recall with honest pride, the gallant deeds and uncomplaining suffering of their sons, which will for all time to come, illume Southern history, and believe, as so beautifully expressed by a Northern statesman, that the many noble qualities manifested by Southern heroes in the war, reflect honor not upon the South alone, but upon the whole American name and character.

The Civil Rights Bill is the *sixth* in the history of the country, which the Presidential veto failed to arrest in its enactment into a law. Four of the previous cases were local Internal Improvement Bills vetoed by President Pierce; and the other was a bill relating to revenue cutters, &c., vetoed by President Tyler.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.—The movements in favor of a great confederation of all the Canadian Provinces are making decided progress. In New Brunswick the people have declared for the scheme by repeated acts, both in and out of the Legislature, and the Ministry, which is opposed to it, can scarcely get any support. In a recent address to the Ministry, a paragraph opposing confederation was replaced by another favoring it, by a large majority, only three votes being recorded in the negative.

A Statesman.

Having given our readers several notable examples of Senatorial morals, and the low state to which party rancor and sectional hate had brought Congressional honor and reputation, we desire to relieve the dark picture with some bright coloring.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, when about to vote to sustain the President's veto of the Civil Rights Bill, in the course of his remarks, read the instructions of the Legislature of Wisconsin, commanding him and his colleague to vote for the Civil Rights Bill, in order to pass it over the veto of the President. In declining to obey these instructions, Mr. Doolittle, in the course of an able exposition of the reasons which induced him to adhere to his course, remarked:

> "I know, sir, that if I disregard these instructions, and vote to sustain the President's policy, that act will terminate my public life. Be it so. I would not sit here for an hour with the weight upon my conscience which I would have if I failed in this hour in what I conceive to be my duty to my country. I respect the opinions of the men who have constituted themselves my instructors, but they have been deceived and misinformed. If they were here, they would think and act differently."

The telegraph already announces that the Legislature of Wisconsin has passed resolutions of censure against this patriotic Senator, who dared to do right, when policy demanded him to do wrong, and they now insist upon his resignation.

This act may indeed terminate the public life of Mr. Doolittle, for political madness and fanatical blindness seem to control the councils of his State, but such a patriotic, self-sacrifice and exalted example of statesmanship, is worthy the Senate in its palmist days, and will link Mr. Doolittle's name with the immortal galaxy of statesmen and patriots, who on the floor of the Senate Chamber have added lustre to the American name long after such stilted pigmies as Sumner, Morrill and Co., have withered from notice.

Lt. Col. Maurice T. Smith.

We very cheerfully make room for the letter of our correspondant "Norman," correcting an error we had fallen into, and also giving the particulars of the death of the gallant officer whose name heads this article. We were not personally acquainted with Col. Smith, but now recollect the circumstances of his death. We were a witness of the charge referred to, which cost this regiment its Lt. Colonel, and deprived it from thenceforth of the services of its Colonel, who was left in Pennsylvania, having suffered the amputation of an arm.

We were led into the error, possibly, by the kind recollections we had of a cherished class-mate and personal friend, who fell leading his regiment against the entrenchments at Bethesda Church. Side by side, with Maj. Smith, fell the youthful and chivalric Col. Willis, of the 12th Ga., whose noble deeds and glorious end is linked, in immortal glory, with the Army of Northern Virginia.

The Loan Bill.

The Loan bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, allows the Secretary of the Treasury to receive any notes or other obligations, issued by the United States in exchange for any Government bonds authorized to be issued by the act of March 3d, 1865, and also to dispose of such bonds to any amount he may deem necessary, either in the United State or elsewhere, for lawful money or of other representatives of value issued by the United States, such proceeds to be applied to the returning of Treasury notes or other Government obligations, but not more than ten millions of dollars, to be retired within six months from this time, or more than four millions in any month thereafter.

A Touching Compliment.

A compliment was paid to the Senators who voted for the Civil Rights Bill, over the veto, a beautiful boquet being presented to each one, Senator Trumbull being specially honored by a basket full for his share. This compliment was rendered "very touching," in the estimation of the Washington *Chronicle* (the editor, Dr. Forney, was also similarly *touchingly* complimented) from the fact that the flowers were presented, "by the colored ladies of the District." The thanks and prayers of the "white women" throughout the whole country, which cheer the Conservative Senators in their noble but unavailing patriotism, may be more to the taste of those Senators, if not so *touching*. It would appear from the ready and tumultuous applause of colored gentlemen, and the presentation of flowers by colored ladies in the Senate Chamber immediately upon the passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the veto, that these ladies and gentlemen may have been "soups" employed for the occasion to give effect to the national farce there enacted. It has a kind of "cut and dried" appearance, common to shrewd theatrical managers.

The Civil Rights Bill.

We publish to-day, in full, the Civil Rights bill. We do this at the request of our friends, as we gave it at the time of its first passage. It having then been vetoed, the attention of many were not called particularly to its provisions. Now, as it is the law of the land, all desire to make themselves familiar with it.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A case of highway robbery was brought before Justice Conoley yesterday, in which one James Wilson, *alias* James Boyd, *alias* James Carey, was charged with having assaulted one David Watson on the public highway, and did knock down and rob the said Watson and take from him several articles of clothing and a small sum of money. This was done on the 8th day of April last.

Mr. Charles E. Stewart, a witness for the State, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

I know the defendent as Jim ——, but think he goes by other names. I saw the defendant strike David Watson over the head with a club on Sunday night last. This was done near the Rail Road Bridge, in the public streets; after striking him, he took the shoes from off his (Watson's) feet, and also took some money from his pocket. The defendant then drew his knife. I told him that this would not do, and he did not use the knife. I then went off, and when I left, David Watson was still lying on the ground. When the defendant first struck the blow I said, come, stop, that won't do. If I had known you were going to do so, I would not have come ashore with you.

CROSS EXAMINED.

The defendant and myself came ashore together (from a vessel lying in the stream) and fell in with David Watson, (the man who was knocked down and robbed,) who was with us up to the time of the robbery.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID WATSON.

On Sunday morning, the 8th day of April last, I fell in with the defendant and Chas E. Stewart, about 8½ or 9 o'clock, a. m., and was in company with them until about 11 o'clock at night. About this time the defendant assaulted me with a club, in the public streets, near Boney Bridge, in this city. I was knocked down and a little stunned by the blow, but was sufficiently conscious to know that my hat, shoes and money were taken from me by the defendant, James Wilson. I saw the defendant with a knife in his hand, and heard the witness, Chas. E. Stewart, tell him "not to do that." The defendant and Chas. E. Stewrt then went away together, and left me lying on the ground.

I have since found the shoes, which were taken away from me, in a bag belonging to the defendant, who acknowledged that the bag was his.

CROSS EXAMINED.

I heard Stewart tell him "not to do that, for if he had known that he, (the defendant,) was a man of that sort, he, (Stewart,) would not have come ashore with him."

The evidence being deemed sufficient to convict him, he was committed to jail to await his trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

The defendant in the above case was also charged with larceny, in which he was said to have stolen some articles of clothing from a colored man named Larry Hubbard.

The evidence being deemed sufficient by the Court, he was committed to jail in default of bail in the sum of $200, where he will stand committed until the next term of the Superior Court, when his case will be brought up for trial.

In the above cases Jno. L. Holmes, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and F. D. Poisson, Esq., for the defense.

This man Wilson appears to be a notorious character, and, no doubt, one among an organized band of theives now in our midst. Several other charges, wherein he was alleged to have committed thefts, were brought against him.

There is now lying in the Court House a bundle of bedding, which the defendant is said to have stolen from one of the cars of the W. & W. R. R. Co., which the owner can recover by calling at Justice Conoley's office and identifying the same.

TERRIBLE DISASTER—BURSTING OF A STEAMBOAT BOILER.—On yesterday, about 12½ o'clock, p. m. one of the boilers of the wrecking steamer *Alpha* exploded, which resulted in severely injuring several persons, and the total destruction of the vessel.

The *Alpha* was engaged, at the time of the disaster, in pumping water from the wreck of the transport *Thorn*, some 3 miles below the city.

The engineer of the boat, Henry Crosby, colored, has not since been seen, and is certainly killed. James Harriss, colored, fireman, was seriously injured, having been badly scalded and received several contusions. This man will, in all probability soon die, as his injuries are of too serious nature to admit of his recovery.

At the time of the explosion the officers and the whites of the crew were at dinner, and were all more or less injured, Their names are as follows; James Orrell of Wilmington, N. C., Chas. Bailey of Maine, John Williams of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and John Spates of Baltimore, Maryland. The commander of the steamer, Capt. Jere. Wager of Troy, N. Y., was also slightly injured.

The *Alpha* had for some time past been engaged in raising the different vessels sunk in the river by the Confederates previous to the evacuation.

The *Alpha*, we believe, was owned by a Wrecking Company in Norfolk, Va.

A small tug boat also called the *Alpha*, was lying alongside the wrecking boat at the time of the disaster, and rescued the sufferers, who were immediately brought up to the city and placed under medical treatment. This boat sustained no damage from the explosion.

We learn that the Engineer has a family in Newbern, and that the fireman, who was so badly hurt, came from Norfolk, Va.

The Last Battle Field.

Rev. Dr. Craven, on his way to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, in New Orleans, stopped at Lynchburg, Va., and, in writing to the Raleigh *Enterprise*, makes the following touching allusion to Appomattox Court House, in Virginia:

"We have passed to-day through a locality of undying memories. Appomattox Court House will be remembered whenever Petersburg and Raleigh are forgotten. The whole country shows most impressively that the storm of war has passed over it. The debris of a ruined army of heroic men brings sadness to the soul. Over all this field of the death struggle, the farmers are ploughing, new fences have been erected and the budding vegetation is just now awaking to the wooing of spring; but these signs of life, generally so welcome, seem discordant here. It seems to the sad soul and the tearful eye, that these old shoes, these broken guns, these fragments of waggons, wrecks of cars, pieces of old hats, bleaching bones of horses, and nameless graves of many a Southern boy, ought to be in a desert.

As we look upon the forsaken batteries and immense hospitals of Farmville, or the stricken fields of Appomattox, we feel that the plough ought not to turn this soil, that the trees ought to die, and that no bird ought ever to sing here again. No Union man, however true and loyal to the United States, *if he is a man*, could walk over this desperate field unmoved and untouched. Here a *brave* army surrendered, gave up its arms and laid its banners in the dust. Here lie the remains of a son and brother, for whom a mother mourns and a sister weeps, and there is none to comfort them. Here lie the half uncovered bones of a father, whose little children still ask, 'when will father come home?' It is now night, it is raining gently, all is still, and I feel a lonely sadness that makes the heart ache."

For the Daily Journal.

Lieut. Colonel Maurice T. Smith.

Messrs. Editors:—Upon reading in your issue of this morning, a paragraph containing the name which heads this communication, my mind instantly reverted to the first day of July, 1863—the commencement of the three days struggle at Gettysburg, and I remembered distinctly the tall, spare form and nervous countenance of the Lieutenant Colonel of the 55th N. C., as he appeared on the morning of that memorable day. Whether the remains to which you refer as reaching this State for interment, are his, or those of *Major T. M. Smith*, I know not, but that there was such an officer killed at Gettysburg, is well known to many of the surviving members of Heath's Division. He was wounded by a grape-shot through the chest, while commanding his regiment in a charge on the Federal right, about mid-day on the 1st of July, from the effects of which he expired a few hours afterwards.

Colonel Smith was a resident of Granville County, and during the first year of the war, served as a subaltern in the 12th N. C. He enjoyed the reputation of being one of the finest tacticians and disciplinarians in the regiment; and he was certainly excelled by no one in qualities of the heart. He was modest, dignified and unassuming in manner, and his feelings and sympathies were as tender as a woman's. *But he was brave.* His gallantry and efficiency as an officer, had secured his promotion to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 55th Regiment two or three months previous to his death, though he was but the *seventh* Captain in rank at the time.

It is gratifying to the few remaining members of Colonel Smith's regiment, who participated in the terrible engagement and who saw him fall, to know that his remains are to repose in the soil of his native State. North Carolina had no more devoted son, nor one who engaged in her defence with a nobler zeal. The mention of such heroes as he and the thousands of others who are now resting in death, should bring a blush of shame to the faces of those who now so loudly revile the sacred cause for which they died.

NORMAN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1866.

The Civil Rights Bill in the House.

The vote against the passage of the Civil Rights bill, in the House of Representatives, Monday, was as follows:

Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Coffroth, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Hardin of Kentucky, Harris, Hogan, Hubbell of New York, James M. Humphrey, Latham, Le Blond, Marshall, McCullough, Niblack, Nickolson, Noell, Phelps, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Smith, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Whaley, Winfield and Wright—41.

Mr. Ames of Massachusetts, and Mr. Julian of Indiana, voting yea, had paired respectively with Messrs Bingham of Ohio, and Stilwell of Indiana, voting nay.

The absentees were Messrs. Anderson Blaine, Blow, Chandler, Culver, Driggs, Dumont, Goodyear, Grider Dennas Hubbard, Jr., Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Kuykendall, Sloan, Warner and Williams—17.

The only members elected as Unionists or Republicans, who voted against the bill on its final passage, were: Messrs. James H. Humphrey and Henry J. Raymond of New York; Thomas E. Noel of Missouri; Charles E. Phelps of Maryland; L. H. Rousseau, William H Randall, and Green Clay Smith of Kentucky; and K. V. Whaley of West Virginia—eight in all.

The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday says:

It was considered by the managers of the *diablerie* of the Star-Chamber conclave in Congress that the stale thing of passing the civil rights bill in the House should be accompanied by those noisy and showy demonstrations that are so often resorted to by showmen to make up for heartfelt acclamations of the people. Accordingly, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, announced so long as Saturday that he should move the previous question on Monday, *if the House should consent*, at which exhibition of irony the Republican side indulged in general laughter. This was the prelude to usual tricks and arrangements of politicians, which were put in force throughout the sabbath, to procure a large attendance of the faithful to respond to the spectacle on yesterday. As per schedule, all ranks, sexes, and conditions of Radical partizanship were there. The superior class of office-holders and lobby men, in an excess of patriotic enthusiasm, were not to be repressed from breaking over the barriers of privilege, to the sacred presence of the "patriots" of the popular branch. The less notable, white and black, crammed the galleries.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moves the previous question. Some Democrats affect filibustering operations—the yeas and nays are called—the result is the poor old thing of three to one of a majority for Mr. Stevens as against the President. Whereupon, as per programme, a considerable number of persons, designated for the purpose, set up cheers, and waved hats and handkerchiefs with preconcerted vigor. *Vive la Bagatelle.*

LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

RADICAL IMPORTUNITY FOR THE EXECUTION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President is besought by every Republican politician who comes to the city to hang all the traitors in a row, with Jefferson Davis at the head. Every Radical upon his arrival here, pushes to the White House with the inquiry, "Why don't you try Jeff. Davis and hang him?" All the children at home are represented as crying for the head of the rebel chief.

REPLIES OF THE PRESIDENT—THE SUPREME COURT.

The President replies to these importunities that he is not a public executioner; that there are some five hundred of the accused, perhaps, some of whom are now awaiting trial by order of Congress, or of the United States Courts. Take them, he says, and hang them if you will, but you won't make me your Jack Ketch. The United States Supreme Court has adjourned without making any attempt to bring Mr. Davis or anybody else to trial, though under the act establishing the judicial system of the United States the court has the power to order a special session of any Circuit Court at any time.

TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS IN VIRGINIA.

Chief Justice Chase cannot now object that Virginia is in a state of insurrection, but he and the other members of the court probably believe that Mr. Davis will be acquitted of the charge of treason if tried in any State lately in rebellion. Congress, no doubt, entertains the same opinion.

DECISION TO BE ARRIVED AT—PROBABLE RELEASE OF MR. DAVIS.

Congress is now about to be brought, by Mr. Raymond's resolution, to a decision upon the subject, and if they refuse to take upon themselves the responsibility of action in the matter, it would not be surprising if the President should order that Jefferson Davis and his confederates be paroled or dismissed. Pains are taken, it will be seen, by the President's friends to exonerate him from all blame of the delay in bringing Messrs. Davis, C. C. Clay and others to a trial for treason.

RADICAL DETERMINATION TO KEEP THEIR POWER.

Congress, as it appears from the speeches made by Republican members at the Indiana demonstration Wednesday night, will not terminate the session till they shall have put it out of the power of the President to thwart their policy. So, having got him down, they will stay here, as was declared, to roll over him.

FROM EUROPE.

Warlike Preparations in Germany, Italy and Prussia—Prussia and Italy Make a Treaty—Head Centre Stephens in Paris.

By the arrival of the Asia, we have news from London of date April 1. We give the most important received:

INCREASING DIFFICULTIES—AUSTRIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HALIFAX, April 11.—German difficulties were still increasing, but no actual hostilities had occurred. Military preparations were actively progressing.

General Benedick had been appointed commander-in-chief of the Austrian army.

TREATY BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND ITALY—PRUSSIAN PROTEST.

The Vienna *Debate* asserts that the great western powers intend to present identical notes at Berlin, deprecatory of war. It is stated that not only a convention, but a formal treaty of alliance, had been concluded between Italy and Prussia. Baron Von Bismark is said to have addressed a circular dispatch to the Prussian ambassadors at the courts of the great powers, directing them to protest against the extraordinary armaments of Austria.

DIPLOMATIC INTERVIEW.

Count Von Bismark had a long conference on the 29th with Count Karogli, Austrian ambassador to Berlin.

PRUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

Orders have been issued to place three divisions of Prussian infantry, the whole Sixth army corps and several other regiments upon a war footing. It is also stated that orders have been given to prepare the Prussian war vessels at Kiel for active service.

The Vienna *Abend Post* says that five Prussian army corps received orders to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

ARMING IN ITALY.

Florence telegrams say that it is stated that considerable armaments are in course of preparation in Italy.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—The German difficulties are still increasing, but no actual collision had occurred. Military preparations were actively progressing.

United States five-twenties 71@71½; Maryland State sixes 68@70.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS.

The editor of the Paris *Opinion Nationale* states that he had received a visit from the Head Centre Stephens, who announced his approaching departure for America.

The English news, political and general, is very meagre.

English War Ships—The Fenian Fleet.

Two more English war ships are reported steaming to the northeastern headland of Campo Bello Island.

The Fenian vessels which arrived here a day or two ago, and which are armed with howitzers and twenty pounders, were not allowed to go out of the harbor at 12 o'clock last night, by order of the custom house officer.

The Fenians are confident and cool.

Matters are now in *statu quo*, pending further orders.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CANADIAN HEAD CENTRE.

PORT HOPE, April 9.—Michael Murphy and staff left Toronto by this morning's express train for Boston. They were all fully armed and displayed revolvers freely. It is supposed they are *en route* to Campo Bello to join the army of the Fenian Republic.

ARREST OF MURPHY AND PROMINENT FENIANS.

TORONTO, Canada West, April 10.—The arrest of Murphy causes much excitement. Sheehey, the Secretary of the Hibernian Society, has just been arrested, and the officers are after other prominent Hibernians.

A Cornwall dispatch just received says the men arrested are Michael Murphy, Patrick Cullen, Edward Keys, Mike Shea, Edward Kelly, Mike Morrissey, Dan Harnett and Thomas Hautin, all of whom were armed to the teeth and well supplied with money. They are all now in Cornwall jail awaiting examination. The excitement here is hourly increasing.

FROM MOBILE—FIREMEN'S ANNIVERSARY—GRAND DEMONSTRATION—ANDREW JOHNSON COMPLIMENTED AND JEFFERSON DAVIS TOASTED.—MOBILE, April 10.—The grand anniversary demonstration of the Fire Department yesterday was the occasion for great enthusiasm.

The following was among the toasts offered:

Andrew Johnson: The pure and fearless patriot—the friend of those who support his policy and the enemy of those who oppose it.

This was responded to by His Honor, the Mayor, Jones M. Withers, who paid a lofty tribute to the President, and thanked God that such a man occupied the position.

Major Waltham being called upon for a sentiment said: I rise Mr. President to propose a sentiment which I think should not be omitted on any occasion of this kind. I mean no treason, nor do I mean to revive any memories of the past which ought to be buried. I simply offer the health of a distinguished gentlemen. I give you therefore—

JEFFERSON DAVIS! Soldier, Statesman, Patriot and Prisoner. Our tongues may be mute, but our hearts are with him.

CONFEDERATE DEAD.—The Winchester *News* says:—"The work of re-interring the Confederate dead in the Ladies' Cemetery is progressing rapidly. Up to this date about two hundred bodies have been brought in. They were mostly unknown and were removed from the most exposed situations."

The New York Senate has passed a resolution favoring equal suffrage in the District of Columbia. Why not secure it in New York first?

DIED.

At the residence of R. C. Nixon, on Topsail Sound, April 4th, Mrs. CORNELIA CHADWICK, wife of A. Chadwick, aged 72 years.

Angels above chant loud the praise of He who died to redeem believers from all sin, for another harp has been tuned to swell the strain; yes, the close embrace of death has hushed another voice on earth and joined it with the choir to sing the praise of One, who she spent years endeavoring to serve, so that, when death came she might welcome him as a happy messenger from a land of never-fading pleasures.

Her health had been feeble for years, but her last attack was short and severe, yet death came not unexpected, unwelcomed, for at his approach she appeared calm and resigned, and now she's gone to a happier shore to wait and wait for the coming of her aged husband and the number of orphans she reared as her own. So look ye bereaved ones, she "is not dead but liveth," the life that knows no sorrow and feels no pain. She was only abiding God's time; so strive to follow her, and soon you'll meet on that happy shore, to part no more.

A FRIEND.

Patent Water Drawers, Pumps, &c.

FOR SALE BY MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

Corn and Cob Brushers.

A GREAT GRAIN SAVER. For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

Cheap Insurance.

EVANS & WATSON'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. Call and see samples, at MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S.
April 12 10-tf

Blacksmiths' Tools.

COOPERS' TOOLS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SADDLERS' TOOLS.
For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

Builders' Hardware.

SHELF HARDWARE, SADDLERS' and COACH MAKERS' HARDWARE, Pocket and Table Cutlery. MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

Nails.

ALL SIZES. For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

Saddlery and Harness.

FOR SALE LOW, at MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S.
April 12 10-tf

Buggy Material.

ENAMELLED CLOTHS and LEATHERS, at MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO'S.
April 12 10-tf

Robinson's Turpentine Tools.

A SMALL LOT OF ROBINSON'S HACKERS, SCRAPERS, Pullers and Dippers.
D. A. SMITH'S,
26 and 28 South Front Street.
April 12 10-2t

Executors' Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING, AT MARCH TERM, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session of the county of New Hanover, qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Frederick W. Knohl, all persons indebted to the estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and all persons having claims against the estate will present them to the Executors within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
H. B. EILERS,
P. HEINSBERGER, Executors.
March 24, 1866 150-2w-8-tf

THE LAND WE LOVE.
A MONTHLY:
DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE AND General Intelligence, and comprising Reports of Battles, Incidents and Anecdotes of the War, never before published
BY GENERAL D. H. HILL,
LATE OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY.
PROPRIETORS: J. P. IRWIN AND D. H. HILL.

TERMS: We propose to publish at Charlotte, N. C., a *Magazine*, containing from sixty to eighty pages of the size of those of *Blackwood's Magazine*, for THREE DOLLARS a year, in advance, or FIVE DOLLARS, if not paid till the end of the year; and to begin the issue on 1st May, provided that the subscription list will justify the undertaking. The cash subscribers not to pay till after the publication of the first number.
April 3 158

North Carolina Agricultural House
AND
HARDWARE STORE.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
23 POLLOCK STREET, NEWBERN.
WATER STREET, WILMINGTON.
T. J. MITCHELL, GEO. ALLEN, D. T. CARRAWAY.
April 12 10-tf

To Mill Owners.

WE HAVE IN STORE RUBBER AND LEATHER Belting. Hemp and Rubber Packing. Circular and Upright Saws. Butcher's and other Files, &c., &c.
For sale by MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

To Farmers.

OUR STOCK OF PLOWS, HOES, SPADES, SHOVELS, Forks, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cotton Planters, Collars, Hames, Leading Lines, and all Farming Implements, is large and varied. Call and examine.
MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

Iron and Steel.

FOR SALE BY MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.
April 12 10-tf

SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 159 Front St., New York,
No. 32 Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER, COTTON YARN, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand, in Wilmington, and for sale wholesale, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. Sole Agents in North Carolina for the Sale of WHITTEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.
REFER to Messrs. J. Stiner & Co., 19 Vesey St., Messrs. Moses & Schiffer, 32 Broad St.
Feb 8 w-1-tf

S. D. WALLACE. J. D. SOUTHERLAND.
WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 24 NORTH WATER STREET,
(Wharves and Warehouses foot of Walnut St.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., either for sale or shipment. Also to forwarding Merchandize, &c.
Feb 8 w-1-tf

W. T. HUGGINS,
S. E. Corner of Market and Second Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
(Old Stand of L. B. Huggins & Sons.)
DEALER IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, Liquors, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Tinware, Crockery, Wood and Willow Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Dry Goods, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Window Glass, &c., &c. Receiving fresh supplies by every Steamer, which will be sold at the lowest market price, for cash.
Orders from the country promptly filled, when accompanied by the money.
March 1 4-3m

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,
23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.
SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PROVISIONS, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.
Feb. 15 2-tf